## General Classified

### AGENTS WANTED

"NEVER-SKID," for dial desk phones; quick 25-35c multiple seller; $11.19 per 100 delivered; sample 25c (deduct from first order); excellent profits; Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, Louisville, Memphis, Kansas City, St. Louis, New Orleans, Houston, Atlanta, Tennessee, etc., still open. SAYRE CO., 118 S. W. 4th Avenue, Portland, Oregon.

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 103, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

### ATTORNEYS

CHAS. A. ROSE
Attorney and Counsellor
Suite 337, Mills Building  Tel. EX. 3083
San Francisco, Calif.

### FOOD PRODUCTS

GARDENS OF HAPPINESS
Fresh dates and fruits of the better kind. For name of your local agent address Box 36, Coachella, Calif.

### OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & Co., 142 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

### SALESPEOPLE WANTED

EARN GOOD COMMISSIONS TAKING ORDERS for beautiful silk lingerie and hosiery; you collect own pay daily; sell direct to wearer; we deliver. Please write FRENCH FASHION MFG. CORP., 324 South Market, Chicago.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE, 33 years one firm, invites correspondence; experience covers sales direction, credits, etc.; undisputed references; anywhere. H-8, Suite 3000, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago.

GARDENER desires position in charge of private estate; Scotch; age 32; thoroughly experienced greenhouse and outside; capable handling men; first-class references. Box N-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

## Local Classified

### APARTMENTS TO LET

• MODERN
Everything about The Eliot is up-to-date . . . the attractive Colonial Lobby, beautifully designed interiors, comfortably equipped suites. An atmosphere that appeals to Monitor readers. Conveniently located. 1, 2 and 3-room apartments, housekeeping and non-housekeeping. Rates from $50. Every service available. Tel. Commonwealth 1484.
The ELIOT
370 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
BOSTON

BACK BAY  Unfur., fur., mod. kitchenette
BEACON HILL apts., 1-2-3-4-5 rms., $30-$60.
FENWAY  W. E. Cooper, 133 Mass. Ave., Boston. Ken. 1838. Open eve.

BOSTON—4-room suite on Clearway Street; thoroughly modern; through current of air; electric refrigerator; $81. Apply 24A Clearway Street. KENmore 0482.

GARDEN COURT APTS.
25 GARDEN STREET
3 and 4-room suites in quiet and shady section of Cambridge; only apartment house in restricted residential district. See JANITOR on premises or call Ken. 6150.

1 and 2 room suites, kitchenette and bath, newly renovated, furnished or unfurnished; references required; dining room connected. THE PRINCETON, 1277 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. STA. 8600. H. R. FERGUSON, Mgr.

### AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

Notice to Visitors
Cars to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur-guides. Call Kenmore 1022. CHARLES W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro Street, Boston.

PACKARD DeLuxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner driver; best references. Bachman, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2386.

### BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable, 35c up to 20 in. ARTHUR W. PITT, 36 West Street, Boston.

### BOOKBINDING

FINE bookbindings of journals, Sentinels; rebinding rare books and manuscripts. P. KLASA, FINE BINDINGS, 350 E. 52nd St., N. Y. C.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WILL invest $1000 and services; wide retail and wholesale experience; vicinity Boston. Box 174, Islington, Mass.

### CORSETIERES

A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City  Endicott 2-1880

CORSETIERE  Newcomb & Thornton  37 Temple Place, Boston
All Types of Ready-to-Wear Garments Expertly Fitted. Individual Needs Studied. LIBerty 3942.

### DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING and alterations; expert in designing and fitting difficult figures; reasonable prices. MARY H. RYDER, Hotel Minerva, opposite The Mother Church, Boston. Ken. 6380.

### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

CAMP councillors, house-mothers, dietitians, housekeepers, exceptional cooks. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Boston. Ken. 4033.

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-2080.

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Est. 28 Years
First-Class Help of All Nationalities
Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge, N. J.  Tel. 2-2734

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
60 Park Place  MA 3-4370  Newark, N. J.

### FOR SALE OR RENT

BEAUTIFUL lake shore Winchester seven-room home, field stone semi-bungalow with garage, three bedrooms, 2 tile baths, also lav.; 22,000 ft. land bordering lake; completely furnished; American adults only and references required. E. G. INNIS, 10 Niles Lane, Winchester.

FOR SALE or rent, attractive summer house at Sachem's Head; excellent location in private colony; or will exchange this property for farm of equal value. For information write Box X-7, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

### FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 13th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-3873.

### FURRIERS

FURS—Spring creations in capes, capelets and jacquettes, $8.50 up; your old furs remodeled into any late style, $5 up. MODERN FUR SHOP, 615 Wash. St., Rm. 619, Boston. Hub. 3872.

### HOMES TO SHARE

HACKENSACK, N. J.—Desire refined business woman; private home residential section; references; near bus, train. Hack. 2-4338.

HAPPY share modern comfortable home; picturesque Ramapo Hills, with those appreciating harmonious surroundings; easy commuting. N. Y. Box 306, Mahwah, N. J.

### HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HAYDEN HALL, Providence Road, Wallingford, Pa., Philadelphia suburb—Beautiful, harmonious home for those needing loving, experienced care; rest and study. Tel. Media 1031.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME for rest and study, where physical and other problems may be worked out. 109-51 197th Street, Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-6464.

PRIVATE home, Westchester Co.; board and loving, experienced care if needed; elderly people welcome. 421 Union Ave., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

### HOUSES FOR SALE

QUEENS VILLAGE, N. Y.—Six-room house, plot 50x100, sun porch, finished attic, garage; reasonable. W. OTTO, 385 Hewlett Ave., Merrick, N. Y. Phone Freeport 1083.

### HOUSES FURNISHED

REMODELED farmhouse, 11 rooms, 2 baths; also cottage, 4 rooms, bath; garages; commuting N. Y. C.; view Hudson. MRS. E. D. DAVIS, Glendale Rd., Ossining, N. Y.

### INSURANCE

AUTO Insurance. Time Payments. Plate Service. Established 40 Years. ERNEST NIXON, 141 Milk Street, Boston

### LIVE STOCK

Thirty-five saddle horses, three and five gaited, anything from a pleasure horse to a show horse, prices from $75.00 to $300.00. Thirty Shetland, Welsh and pinto ponies, weighing from 250 to 850 lbs. We make a specialty of children's ponies. Two complete donkey rigs, 150 saddles and bridles. We buy, sell and exchange. Free delivery. And we sell under a guarantee.
PAINE'S STOCK FARM
Franklin, Massachusetts. Tel. 432. Route 140

### MISCELLANEOUS

COAL AND GENERAL HAULING
Prompt and Courteous Service
MAHLON PROUDFOOT, Jr., Rear 600 N. Main Ave., Scranton, Pa. Tel. 2-3468.

## Local Classified

### MOTOR TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. Caldwell, Inc.—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0878—0934—W
11 DANA ST., SOMERVILLE, MASS.

### MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 165 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. Tel. TALBOT 3466.

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage—all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY, Prop.
14 Ellery St., Cambridge  Uni. 2780—1769—M

### OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Three mornings, practitioner's offices; reasonable. Call afternoons except Saturdays. 350 Madison Ave., Suite 1013.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, large, light; central; 3 mornings, also evenings; reasonable. 11 West 42nd Street. Phone Penn. 6-0608.

### OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Plated Jewelry. Gov. Lic. BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE, 100 Boylston St., Boston.

HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD GOLD
HALPER'S, 181 MASS. AVE., BOSTON

TURN YOUR OLD GOLD, SILVER AND DIAMONDS INTO CASH. ARTHUR W. PITT, 36 West Street, Boston

### PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Painting, paperhanging, decorating; estimates cheerfully given; contractor, ALBERT NORKIN, 307 Sterling Street, Slocum 6-2380.

### PRINTING

Call the Printer ... Good Service
Call my Printer ... Reasonable Prices
Call our Printer ... Church, book, job work
Creative ideas, cards, folders. Algonquin 4-4147
Call Printing Co., 13 E. 16th Street, New York

### PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

WANTED
Property Management
CHARLES A. WOOD
Trustee—Property Agent
60 STATE ST.  PHONE LAF. 2885
Formerly Treasurer Hotel Bellevue

### PUFFS REPAIRED

DOWN and WOOL PUFFS
Mail orders given special attention
Re-covered like new. ATLANTIC MILLS CO.
791 Tremont Street, Boston. Comm. 3451.

### REAL ESTATE

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Telephone Centre Newton 3006

HOMES! Small, large, colonial, modern —shore or woods. —Tea Rooms and Camp Sites— Home Finding Co., Norwalk, Conn. Tel. 737-4

WINCHESTER, MASS.—Sales and rentals to meet individual wants. HERBERT WADSWORTH, 15 Church St. Tel. 2118-1525.

### ROOMS AND BOARD

THE ELMS Board and room at reasonable rates; near cars, trains. MABEL HARRIS SHAW, 3 Revere Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Jam. 3654.

### ROOMS TO LET

ARDMORE, PA.—Attractive, well-furnished single or double room; good location; reference. Phone Ardmore 155-W.

BOSTON—The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., near The Mother Church—Desirable rooms; running water, elevator, garage. MRS. SHARPE. Com. 9126.

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Avenue, opposite The Mother Church—Warm, comfortable rooms; running water, elevator; very desirable; garage. MRS. GIFFORD. Com. 7863.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON — Warm, sunny room, overlooking The Mother Church Park. M. PEAKES, 135 Huntington Avenue. Tel. Com. 4639.

BOSTON, Fenway—Nice furnished room, quiet for study; also a small room; $4. Tel. Com. 3686. MRS. WHITEACRE.

NEEDHAM, MASS.—Large furnished corner room in pleasant suburban home, near bath; continuous hot water; meals; particularly adapted for couple or single person desiring a home above the average at reasonable rates. MRS. WELLINGTON KILMER. Tel. Need. 1443.

N. Y. C., 70th (2035 Broadway) (5-F)—Attractively priced, immaculate room, cross ventilation, quiet, comfortable; weekly-monthly; references. En. 2-5461.

N. Y. C., 611 W. 114th—Attractive, near Columbia University; convenient transportation; business people. Mornings. Un. 4-8801.

NEW YORK CITY, 104 East 31st (Apt. 4)—Attractive, sunny single, comforts, quiet; refined home; reasonable. Mornings Cal. 5-0884.

N. Y. C., 313 West 12th—Large, comfortably furnished, sunny, water, near bath, $7.00; small $4.50; subway. Telephone Chelsea 3-2833.

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West, Apt. 112—For gentleman; every convenience; breakfast in room; best neighborhood; adult family.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Quiet, cheerful home in suburb, for rest and study; large porch and garden; meals if desired. Phone Lehigh 8404-R.

PLEASANTLY situated, furnished rooms to let in Dorchester, Mass.; private home and convenient to everything; $3-$5. Talbot 1551.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Furnished housekeeping rooms, quiet home. Telephone White Plains 3336-R.

### ROOMS WANTED

LADY government clerk wishes nicely furnished room and occasional breakfast with private family. Address Box 68, 1291 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

### SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, Lingerie, Dresses; sell Ringless Hosiery, Gorgeous Lingerie, Dresses to friends, neighbors, etc.; liberal commissions, bonuses; special sale weekly; exclusive styles not shown elsewhere. HELIX, 300 4th Avenue, New York City.

### SAWS

ATLANTIC SAW WORKS, 384 Atlantic Ave., Boston—Repairing all kinds. ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS, Sales and Service. Tel. Han. 4423.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CLEANING, laundry or part time wanted by experienced colored woman. Phone HIG. 8384 (Boston).

EDUCATED woman wishes position as useful companion, secretary or housekeeper; will travel. Write Box X-8, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

RELIABLE houseworker, cook, thoroughly experienced; colored; city, country; references. Edgecombe 4-1625, New York City.

TEACHER of school music seeks new connection; college and conservatory graduate, high scholastic standing; graduate study, 6 years teaching and executive positions; experience in academic teaching, public or private schools; location no preference; good references. Write Box B-36, 711 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

### SOLOISTS

EXPERIENCED soprano soloist wishes church position New York City or vicinity. Write Box P-5, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

### TEACHERS AND TUTORS

CULTURAL training for your child; combination offer; piano, singing, French for $1.00; free auditions; accompanying, coaching, for adults. MILBA STUDIO, 323 West 102nd, N. Y. C.

### TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented, Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 40 Boylston St., Boston

TYPEWRITERS—All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 98 Montgomery St., Jersey City. Berg. 4-3333.

### UPHOLSTERERS

UPHOLSTERING, FURNITURE REPAIRING, MATTRESSES REMADE
Charles E. Butler Co., 34 Queensbury St., Boston

### WANTED TO BUY

Furniture, China and Bric-a-Brac Bought for Cash. No lot too large. Estates appraised. BARTON LEONARD CO., 81 Church St., Boston. Tel. LIBerty 8018.

## NEW JERSEY

### ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES

PATTERSON'S MARKET
The Largest, Finest and Most Complete FOOD STORE in Atlantic City
Phone 4-2118  Morris and Atlantic Aves.

## NEW JERSEY

### ATLANTIC CITY (Continued)

Come to Blatt's Cooking School
March 26th to 29th
Auditorium, 8th Floor, 2 P. M.
ANGELA ALLEN, nationally known home economist and radio lecturer of the General Electric Co., will demonstrate the most delectable recipes. Gifts every day. Be sure and attend.
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
ATLANTIC AVE. AT S. CAROLINA

### EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
326 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-6683  9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Frank G. Currid Co.
AWNINGS, CANOPIES, WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
45 Central Avenue  Orange 3-8320

Henry Hornecker Inc. FLORIST
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1344  Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

Lanz Beauty Service
All Operations, 35c
Given in a quiet, pleasant atmosphere.
200 Springdale Ave., nr. No. Grove St.
ORANGE 5-0887

WEIL BROTHERS
AUTO REPAIR SHOP, Inc.
NOW IS THE TIME TO OVERHAUL YOUR CAR FOR SUMMER TRAVEL
Private Garages
483 MAIN ST. REAR  OR. 3-1132

Main Street Pressing & Tailoring Co., Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers
All work done on our premises.
Established 1917
JOSEPH SARL, President
JOHN MAGYAR, Secretary
4 Main Street  Orange 3-1141-1142

Ideal Market Co., Inc.
WEEK-END SPECIAL
Tender, Juicy Rib Roast........29c Lb.
Swift and Armour Smoked Ham....25c
333 SPRINGFIELD AVE.  OR. 3-1542-1543

### ELIZABETH

ORGEL'S Inc.
Quality Coal and Service
KOPPERS COKE
PHONE EL 3-3310
76 Sterling Place, Elizabeth, N. J.

For QUALITY LAUNDRY SERVICE
PHONE EL 2-7305
Leonard Laundry Co. Inc.
14 BUTLER STREET  ELIZABETH, N. J.

BROWNFIELD'S BAKERY
Always Ready to Serve
PHONE EL 3-1433
318 MORRIS AVENUE, ELIZABETH, N. J.

### ENGLEWOOD

ZOTOZ Permanent Wave
No Machine—No Electricity
Have your Permanent before those nice Spring days come.
ELLEN E. WOOD
11 DEAN STREET

G. C. BARNETT
Optical Service
34 E. Palisade Ave.  Tel. Eng. 3-4260
F. E. TAMARKIN
Optometrist in Attendance

LAW
INCORPORATED
HABERDASHERY
46 E. PALISADE AVENUE
Tel. Eng. 3-4152

ART FLOWER SHOP, INC.
PHONE 3-4884-5
8 N. Dean St.  Englewood, N. J.

Interior Decoration
Curtains, Draperies, Pillows
Furniture, Upholstery, Lamps and Lamp Shades
Bed Spreads, Venetian Blinds

STYLE SILK SHOP
36 E. Palisade Ave.  Eng. 3-3337
Dress Fabrics, Curtains, Drapes
INTERIOR DECORATORS

Edith Kerr
TEL. ENGLEWOOD—4846
15 DEAN ST. ENGLEWOOD, N.J.
D-R-E-S-S-E-S
Redingotes, Printed or plain silk dresses with long silk or woolen coats
$13.95 to $22.50

M. E. RIETMANN
13½ DEAN STREET  Eng. 3-7934
SHETLAND FLOSS
Box of 16 Balls for $2.50
Makes a Two-Piece Suit
INSTRUCTIONS FREE

## NEW JERSEY

### ENGLEWOOD (Continued)

SHOP WEAVER'S for Your Easter Apparel!
We offer a most complete selection of STYLE MERCHANDISE at prices well within your Budget.
WEAVER'S
47 East Palisade Ave., Englewood, N. J.

HATS for Every Occasion
The Newest in Accessories for Women
CONSTANTINE'S
40 E. Palisade Ave.  Tel. Eng. 3-0059

### HACKENSACK

WILLNER'S CORSET and GLOVE STORE
Where discriminating women may obtain expert corseting. Featuring gloves, hosiery, lingerie and negligees in the newest styles.
171 MAIN STREET  Hack. 2-1405

### JERSEY CITY

Holste-Platte Co., Inc.
COAL
ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS
Also Koppers Seaboard Coke
370-390 Mercer St.  Tel. Bergen 3-2426

LA MODE CORSET SHOP
GRADUATE CORSETIERES
Phone Webster 4-4989
341 CENTRAL AVE., Jersey City N. J.

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
380 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

### MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Use Fleischmann's Yeast.
Pin Money Pickles, Sweet Mixed, Piccalilli, Chow Chow, Cucumber Slices, 4 Jars 85c.
Royal Scarlet Grape Juice, 2 qts. 65c, 3 pts. 50c
177 Maplewood Ave.  So. 2-4300—4301—4302

ROWLAND S. YOUNG
Plumbing, Heating
Sheet Metal Work
7 Boyden Avenue  So. 2-2692

### MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Montclair 2-10007, Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings from 9 to 10 o'clock.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Upholsterer and Interior Decorator
New Upholstered Furniture Made to Order in Any Style
Re-upholstering—Repairing—Polishing
Slip Covers and Draperies. Curtain Cleaning
FRED KULL
10 Grove Terrace, Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-3864-J

TIERNEY'S JEWELERS
EASTER GIFTS
All Kinds of Repairs
We Buy Old Gold
Do Not Sell to Strangers
43 CHURCH STREET, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
TELEPHONE MTCLR. 2-8389

DON KNIGHT
De Soto and Plymouth Cars
W. R. Christopher, Inc.
650 Bloomfield Ave.
Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-0728
Also High Types of USED CARS

HERMANN BROTHERS
INTERIOR DECORATORS
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE FURNITURE
Cabinet Making, Refinishing, Slip Covers, Pillows
Draperies, Upholstering, Mattresses, Bed Springs
Studio: 328 Bloomfield Avenue
Montclair, N. J.
Shop: 48 Greenwood Avenue
Phone Montclair 2-6717

Highgate Hall Coffee House, Inc.
—established thirteen years—
Specializes in Home Cooked Food of the Highest Quality
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner
MARY'S FRENCH DRESSING
Upstairs Over Bellevue Theatre
UPPER MONTCLAIR

Bogart and Hansen
INCORPORATED
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
558 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

BURNER'S
Gifts—Books—Cards
629 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
30 SOUTH PARK ST.  MONTCLAIR

Stewart & Van Duyne
New Low Prices
Cleaning and Dyeing of Wearing Apparel
Rugs and Draperies
30 South Park Street, Montclair, N. J.

## NEW JERSEY

### MONTCLAIR (Continued)

Grace M. Cunningham
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
Presents the Season's Importations
Also features $5.00 and $7.50 Hats
Unsurpassed in quality and unequalled in prices.
487 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.
Telephone Montclair 2-4339

HANSEN SALES, Inc.
Bloomfield Ave. and So. Willow St.
PHILCO · RADIO · RCA
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
WILLARD BATTERIES

HENKE'S INC.
JEWELLERS
Clairidge Theatre Bldg.
Montclair, N. J.

ORIENTAL RUGS and CARPETS
Reduced rates on Spring Cleaning and Repairing. Exchange your old rugs for new ones. Easy Terms.
"Studio of the Orient"
C. M. ARSLANIAN
38 SO. PARK STREET, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
TEL. MONTCLAIR 2-6300

SHORT SUITED?
Short-coated suits for the little and willowy. Checks and hairline plaids in black and white, brown and white, navy, gray and cocoa. Slim skirt topped with fitted jacket with Clark Cable or bi-swing back, crepe lined, sizes 14 to 20. $10.95.
Miss Frances Shop
410 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

Engstrom and Anderson Florists
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

Moore's Hardware Store
Incorporated
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Now is the time to have your LAWN MOWER SHARPENED for Spring. Let us call for it early so that a good job can be done. $2.00 for cleaning and sharpening. April 1st payment.
Tel. MONTCLAIR 2-3310 and 2-3311

Montclair Food Co., Inc.
DOLLAR SALE
10 Jars Royal Scarlet Tomato Juice....$1.00
4 Jars largest size Stuffed Olives.....$1.00
4 Jars Robertson's Orange Marmalade $1.00
517 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Free Delivery  Phone Montclair 2-0330-1

NATHAN RUSSELL, Inc.
Glen Ridge and Vicinity
Beautiful Homes, Sale, Rent
WIDE PRICE RANGE
ALL FORMS OF INSURANCE
227 Ridgewood Ave., Glen Ridge, N. J.
Phone Glen Ridge 2-2600

### NEWARK

GRUNINGS
Ice Cream and Candy
For Particular People
496 Orange St., Newark, N. J.
BRANCHES Montclair and So. Orange

Berk's
TERMINAL PRINT SHOP, Inc.
Same Day Service
PRINTING—ENGRAVING
Phone MA. 2-1995  Public Service Terminal
A Full Line of Easter Cards

### ORANGE

New Jersey Fisheries, Inc.
Sea Food At Its Best
OR 5-3100
366 MAIN STREET
REFRIGERATED DELIVERIES

Specialized Automotive Service
Speedometers—Carburetors—Ignition
Exide Storage Batteries
Richard C. Pfiefler
16-18 PARK STREET  OR 3-4238

"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."
$5 ENNA JETTICK Shoes for Women
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
336 MAIN STREET
Exceptional Value in Ringless Hosiery

Fresh Assortment of Cut Flowers Every Day
HOLLYWOOD FLORIST
40 MAIN ST.  OR 3-1088
Members of Telegraph Delivery Service

### SOUTH ORANGE

Harriet E. Ach
A.I.D.
DECORATOR
Complete Architectural and Decorative Service
133 South Orange Ave.  Tel. S. O. 2-7946

Painter and Decorator
J. SCHNEIDER
226 Waverly Place  SO. 2-2260

### WEST ORANGE

Ford  OR 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars  Used Cars—All Makes
65 MAIN STREET

### RUTHERFORD

ROSE & ALFRED
New York Beautician
A modern salon for the fastidious woman.
Also a Kiddie Beauty Shop
136 Park Ave.  Phone Ruth. 2-4907

## NEW JERSEY

### TEANECK

WEST SHORE FUEL CO.
TEANECK, N. J.
'Blue coal'  FUEL OIL
KOPPERS COKE
TEANECK 7-2400

### PATERSON

"Say It With Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel. SHerwood 2-8677  Paterson, N. J.

### PLAINFIELD

The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
An Institution Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place To Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

PICKWICK DELICATESSEN
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## PENNSYLVANIA

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## PENNSYLVANIA

### READING (Continued)

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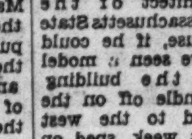
## Boston Snapshots



**State House Awheel**—It would have been a surprise to Bulfinch, architect of the Massachusetts State House, if he could have seen a model of the building trundle off on the road to the west last week, sped on its way by the Mayor and a number of citizens. When the sheet which covered it, dampened by a steady, drizzling rain, was whipped off in the unveiling ceremony, he also would have seen the product of a mill established by one of his own contemporaries.

Various firms contributed to the plan of sending the State House from city to city as an eloquent envoy of New England in its campaign to make its holiday attractions better known. But the model itself was constructed by Bird & Son of East Walpole—in a factory covering the site of the old Polley Tavern, well known to eighteenth century travelers between Boston and Providence.

The main portion of the State House was built between 1795 and 1797 on land purchased from the heirs of John Hancock by the town of Boston on May 2, 1795. The cornerstone was laid on July 4 of that year by Gov. Samuel Adams, assisted by Paul Revere. The stone was drawn to the spot by 15 white horses, representing the number of states in the union at that time.

While all this was going on, a young man came down from Union, Maine, fired with enthusiasm for the making of paper. This man, George Bird, wasted no time in purchasing water power and building a mill in Needham, which began to function in 1795.

The business flourished, and a second mill was started in Dedham. The property in East Walpole was added in 1817. New ventures were started, one by one, until the original paper business had been extended to include the manufacture of 50 different products in seven plants in the United States and five in Canada. Until 1927, a member of the Bird family was always at the head of the firm.

The State House model was constructed of various Bird products. Its walls are made of asphalt slate surfaced siding. The inside is built mainly of building board and wallboard, and the floor is covered with cork composition, mounted on lining felt—all products of the same New England company; so that the model demonstrates in itself that New England is just as active industrially as it is as a vacation land.

The relations of Bird management and employees have been the subject of favorable comment lately. Both contribute to several mutual benefit plans. Awards are made for suggestions for improvements in machinery or products, which are submitted by workers. A credit union is functioning satisfactorily. A number of recreational activities are carried on.

During the years 1931 and 1932, when employment generally was falling off, the normal working force was maintained by building additional warehouse space and new sections of plants, where necessary.

In 1933, as a result of improved business, it was possible to resume the long established custom of paying service bonuses to employees.

So, as the model of the State House rolls along from city to city, it represents not only the "All New England Recreational Publicity Campaign" but a number of New England traditions as well.

**Never Tired**—There are no NRA code restrictions for the ERA Marionettes. When the strings are pulled any time of the day or night—and any number of times a day—they leap into action with all the vigor of wooden youth.

Last week, for instance, they entertained 3800 children at 16 performances in different Boston schools. In establishing this record, however, three acrobats found the work a little wearing. While presenting the act entitled "The Daring Young Man on the Flying Trapeze," several arms and legs flew off. Repairs were made at once, though, and the stout-hearted players did not even stop smiling.

The total number of performances given by the marionettes, operated by Almon Edson Fuller and a staff of 10 assistants, is 73. It is estimated that 25,821 have attended the shows.

The marionettes themselves now number 60 in their growing family.

**Musicians to the Movies**—It is not often, perhaps, that the head of a big orchestra recommends his men to go to the movies, but that is just what Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony, did when he heard that the British picture "The Unfinished Symphony" was coming to town today, at the Fine Arts Theater.

"I have seen this cinema twice in Europe," he said. "It is the most poetic representation of a musician's life that it has ever been my privilege to see on the stage or screen. It is . . . so sincerely well done that I will instruct the members of the orchestra that as musicians, it is an obligation for them to see this cinematic portrayal of the life of Franz Schubert."

Those who enjoyed the concerts given by the Vienna Choir Boys a short time ago in Boston, are looking forward to hearing their voices again as part of the musical accompaniment of the picture. In this, the chorus of the State Opera House and the Philharmonic Orchestra of Vienna also contribute.

**Museum on the Air**—Echoes of ancient cultures are being heard through modern loudspeakers, as the Museum of Fine Arts takes to the air with descriptions of Greek statues, medieval tapestries and other treasures in its collections. Each Sunday afternoon during the winter, microphones have been placed in the rotunda of the museum to pick up the music of the ERA symphony orchestra; and now the directors have arranged to tell the radio audience something about the contents of the museum itself.

Last Friday, the first of 10 broadcasts was given over a local station. Ashton Sanborn, secretary of the museum, spoke on the general subjects, "The Museum: What It Is and What It Does." He described the early years of the institution on Copley Square, the research which resulted in the building of the present structure, and the varied services which are offered the public in the new building.

Next week, Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, fellow for research in Indian, Persian and Muhammadan art, will talk on "Understanding the Art of India." On successive Fridays, other experts will discuss painting in the Far East, the culture of ancient Egypt, Greek art, decorative arts in museums, prints and print makers, tapestry, western painting, and finally "The Understanding and Enjoyment of the Fine Arts."

[A Wednesday Feature]

## Adjustment of All-Wave Receivers And Transformer Details Outlined

*In two previous articles, published in the Monitor on Feb. 27 and March 13, Glenn H. Browning, who introduced the Browning-Drake circuit to readers of the Monitor in 1924, presented the circuit and construction of an all-wave superheterodyne kit set with a ready-wired tuning catacomb and intermediates, giving high fidelity. This is the final article in the series.*

Final adjustments on the Browning-Tobe tuner may be made without the aid of a signal generator or an output meter, for the intermediate frequency transformers, as has been stated before, consist of three tuned circuits which give a band-pass effect. The middle, or link circuit, in each of the IF transformers is not connected to any of the tubes and is merely grounded, thus tube or lead capacitance has no effect on it and this link circuit acts as a key. The IF transformers have been carefully adjusted at the factory to the intermediate frequency of 456 kilocycles. The capacitance of the wiring, however, will change their adjustments slightly and it may be necessary to correct their alignment.

### Adjusting the Receiver

In adjusting the receiver by the "noise" method and lining up the intermediate transformers the following preliminaries should be carried out:

1. Remove antenna lead.
2. Turn both volume controls to the point of maximum response (rotate clock-wise as far as possible).
3. Turn tone control as far counter-clockwise as possible without turning off the set.
4. Set selector switch on either the second or third band.
5. Turn on automatic volume control (rotate AVC switch counter-clockwise).

The IF transformer which feeds the detector should be aligned first. Its location is given on the drawing as T2. It has already been mounted so that the adjustment screws face out from the chassis. There are three adjustment screws. The center adjustment screw is the link-tuned circuit and is not connected to either the 58 or the 2A6 tubes. This circuit, as well as all the others, has been set at the factory for the 456-kilocycle intermediate frequency. The set screw that adjusts this link circuit is in the middle of the transformer. Do not change the adjustment of this link circuit, for tube or lead capacitance has no effect on its frequency.

The top and the bottom adjustment screws may be rotated very slightly until the maximum hissing sound is heard. A similar procedure should be followed on T1, remembering not to change the tuning of the link circuit in this transformer which is adjusted by the middle screw. In order to set the adjusting screws on T1, the 56 beat-frequency-oscillator tube should be removed from its socket. When these transformers are brought into alignment a hiss will be heard even with the 58 tube, used as an RF amplifier, removed from its socket.

The kit set lends itself readily as a replacement chassis. Many radio listeners may have console cabinets of expensive design and loudspeakers giving very satisfactory reproduction, which they might not care to discard. A receiver with the all-wave feature should be a welcome modernization.

### Tuning for Short-Wave Stations

In tuning for short-wave stations, either American or foreign, it is very essential to turn the micro-vernier knob very slowly, otherwise stations will be passed by. Do not expect to get short-wave stations at frequencies higher than about 10 megacycles at night. Usually reception on these frequencies is poor at night. However, this band of frequencies comes in very well in the daytime. The best bands at night are those from about 8 megacycles down.

At a Westchester County listening post in New York the Browning receiver was tried out in competition with a number of well-known makes. Between 6 and 7 p. m. in December, 1934, 14 stations were heard, among which were:

| Station | Megacycles | Location |
|---|---|---|
| W8XK | 11.870 | Saxonburg, Penna. |
| DJA | 9.560 | Aranjues, Spain |
| EAQ | 9.860 | Zeesen, Germany |
| HJ1ABB | 6.447 | Barranquilla, Colombia |
| YV4RC | 6.375 | Caracas, Venezuela |
| YV5RMO | 6.850 | Maracay, Venezuela |
| HJ2ABC | 5.975 | Cucuta, Colombia |

At 5 a. m. the next day, the following stations were received:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| VK3ME | 9.510 | Melbourne, Australia |
| JVT | 6.750 | Nagasaki, Japan |
| YDA | 6.120 | Bandoeng, Java |

At 6 a. m., Melbourne and Bandoeng were still coming in with good volume while at 7 o'clock their signals had completely faded out and Paris—FYA, 15.243 mc.—and Zeesen—DJB, 15.200—were coming in very well.

[A Wednesday Radio Commentary]

## Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

## Mr. Scroggins

### Where Does the Ice Go?

*Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore*

A GENTLE wind rippled the surface of the lagoon in Boston's Public Garden. The sun was warm. The willows along the shore proudly waved their fingers which were turning golden with spring, and here and there over the lawns were splotches of green. All in all, the scene was pleasantly mindful of the going of winter and the coming of spring, and it is not to be wondered at that Roger P. Scroggins, who follows the changes in the seasons with probably greater enthusiasm than any squirrel in Boston, should smile and smile and wave his cane about his head in triumph. Two gulls swooshed down upon the water and rode the ripples easily.

"Just to think, Fib," said Scroggins to his companion, the chieftain of Boston Common sparrows, "not so very long ago, if our gull friends yonder had landed where they just have landed, they could have walked on solid ice."

"And so could I," said Fib.

"And so could you," said Scroggins.

One of the gulls came over. "Did I hear someone say there was solid ice here weeks ago," he said.

Scroggins bowed and Fib curtsied.

"I said it," said Scroggins modestly.

"Well," said the gull, "there's still ice, and not far from here either."

"Where?" said Scroggins.

"Jamaica Pond," said the gull.

"Let's go there at once," said Scroggins.

They did. The gulls showed the way. Scroggins hurried on foot and Fib hunted out Florrie, the pompous pigeon, so that quite a party drew up along the bank of the large

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Scroggins Plunged In.

pond. Scroggins looked at it in amazement.

"Dear, dear!" he said. "The gull is right." They all exclaimed over the remarkable thing. They even went further and walked out on the ice. Scroggins looked closely at it. Something about it was different. One of the gulls hurried over.

"Get off the ice as quickly as you can," he said, waving his huge wings.

"Why?" said Scroggins.

"Hurry! hurry!" said the gull. But the old squirrel was so full of questions that he didn't hurry. Suddenly, the strangest thing happened. One second, Scroggins stood on ice. The next second, he plunged into water, for where there just had been ice, now there was only water. His friends rushed to his aid and, beating their wings valiantly, gulls, Florrie and Fib, dragged the dripping Scroggins ashore.

"Dear, dear!" he said. "What happened?"

"The ice went out," said the intelligent gull who had warned Scroggins to hurry.

"Went out? But where did it go?" said he.

As Florrie winked heavily, the gull explained that ice in lakes and ponds becomes less and less like ice and more and more like something else as the days grow warmer, until one day, all of a sudden—whisht!—it's gone!

Scroggins was so impressed with this interesting information that he almost forgot he was dripping wet until Fib reminded him and then he hurried home faster than he ever had traveled before.

## Moments Musical

No. 45

### Edgar Varèse

ONE summer's day I was standing in Washington Square with Edgar Varèse, looking up New York City's noble thoroughfare, Fifth Avenue, when three or four fire engines roared by. Sirens screeched, horns honked, motors roared, and there was terrific din. Varèse looked upward and said, "Ah! I love that. Isn't that beautiful sound?"

This is no pose with Varèse. He loves that noise, and devises instruments to make it in his compositions. A few years ago when I was in London I was invited to go to the British Broadcasting Company's studio to hear the radio debut of Varèse's Hyperprism. We arrived. Eugene Goossens was standing on a small rostrum in shirt sleeves (it is sometimes stuffy in air-tight broadcasting studios). A little orchestra was assembled around Goossens. The tense moment to start arrived. Goossens made some gestures as to time and rhythm. For an instant, nothing seemed to happen, and then sounds came in waves, one advancing and fading, another rising to take its place. There was a clarinet, I remember. And a lion's roar that was produced by pulling a big twisted rope through a drum. There were sirens and rattles and anvils, and brass in overpowering volume. It seemed to be that a skyscraper must be under construction, and this sound was caused by twisting steel-like objects into queer shapes, forcing the structure upward into the atmosphere with violence and strife.

Varèse studied to be an engineer. He has shifted his profession only in name. A musical engineer he is, and unique in his calling, for he takes you through his industrial plants. The blasts and rasping sounds he never minds. It is the problem and the solving of it that interests him.

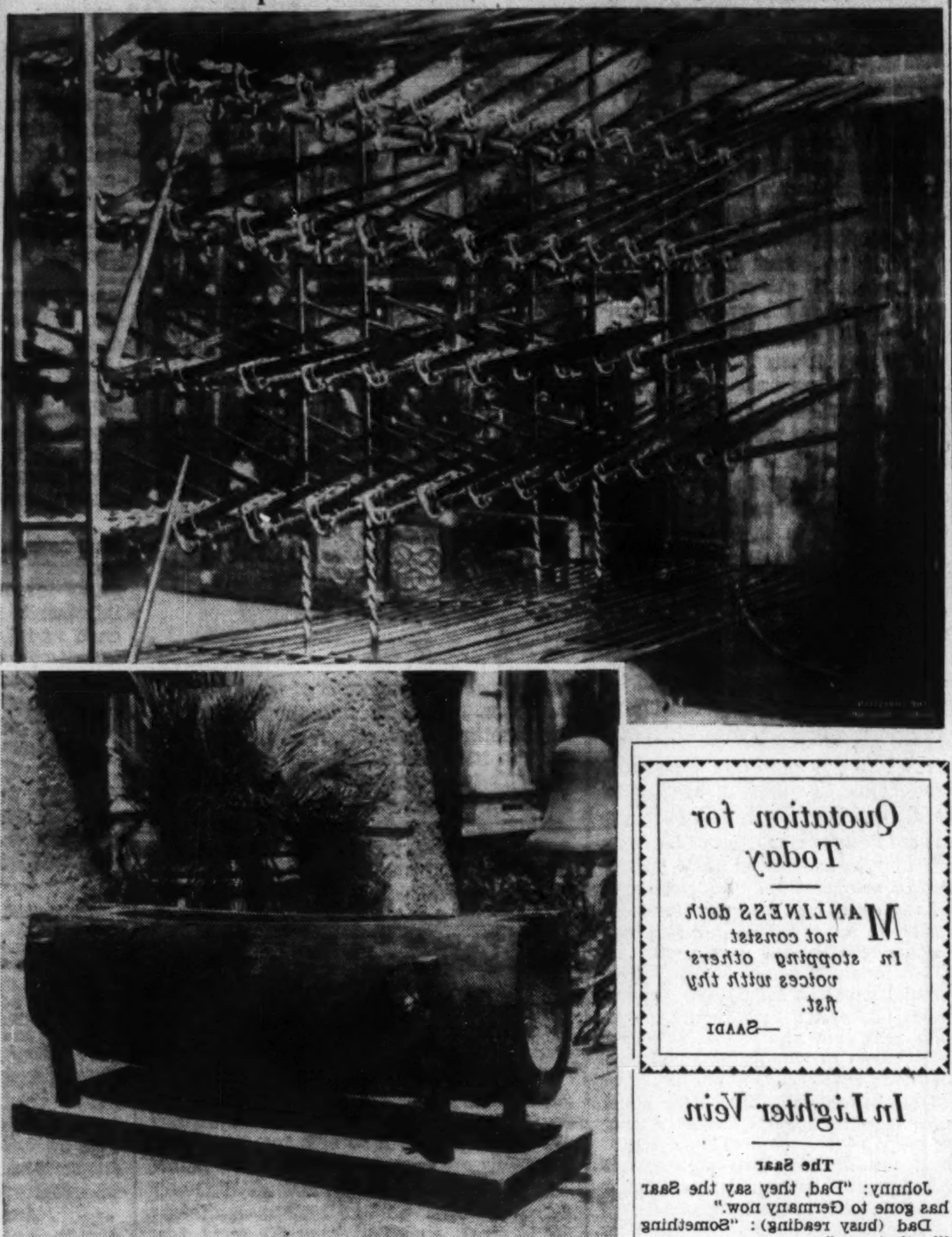
I have seen him in his studio in the noisy Latin Quarter of lower New York move about restlessly among several guests and eventually go up to his latest composition, thumb-tacked onto a board such as a commercial artist might use for his drawing, and add one note to his manuscript. I wondered if that note was for a rattle, a sleighbell, an oboe, a Chinese block or a slapstick. At any rate, his face showed he was happy with his new idea!

I admire Edgar Varèse very much. He sometimes seems sarcastic and caustic; but he is also a lovable man, one absolutely convinced of his message and purpose, and sympathetic with the plans and ideas of his colleagues. In him they find a warm friend. Now that Leopold Stokowski has left his Philadelphia post for a stay in the Orient, we may not hear Amériques, Arcades and other compositions of Varèse so often. But the Chinese and the Hindus may. Will they like them?

SONYA MICHELL

# Daily Features

## Bayonets Serve a Peaceful Purpose



The Upper Photograph Reveals a Bayonet Hat Rack at Mission Inn, Calif., and the Lower View a Lali or Signaling Drum From the Fiji Islands. Both Pictures Were Sent to the Monitor Camera Club by Mrs. Allis M. Hutchings, Riverside, Calif.

## Quotation for Today

MANLINESS doth not consist in stopping others' voices with thy fist. —SAADI

## In Lighter Vein

### The Saar

Johnny: "Dad, they say the Saar has gone to Germany now."

Dad (busy reading): "Something like that, son."

Johnny: "But what will the Russians say?"

Dad: "The Russians! What have they got to do with it?"

Johnny (puzzled): "But I thought the Saar was the King of Russia."—Montreal Star.

### Satisfying Demand

Manager: "From your references I see you've had four places in the last month."

Applicant: "Yes, sir, but that shows how much in demand I am."—Royal Arcanum Bulletin.

### A Clue

Dad: "Do you know what has happened to my shaving brush? I've lost it."

Tommy: "No, but Johnny's wooden horse has a new tail."—Pearson's.

### His Job

Efficiency Expert—"I fired the worst clock watcher in your employ."

Boss—"Who is he?"

Expert—"Joe Jones."

Boss—"What! He's my time-keeper!"—Bee-Hive.

### Faithful

"Mose, do you think it right to leave your wife at the washtub while you spend your time fishing?"

"Oh, yassuh, mah wife doan need no watchin'. She wuk jest as hard as if'n I wuz dere."—Prairie Farmer.

### Ours?

"We've been waiting a long time for that mother of mine."

"Hours, I should say."

"Oh, Jack, this is so sudden."—Missouri Pacific Magazine.

## Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

### Night Selling

A YOUNG man who went around town selling socks, ties, etc., to men working in stores, wasn't making much money because of too much competition. One night several months ago, he waited until rather late and started calling on the men working in hotels, restaurants, drugstores, etc., all night. He found business exceptionally good, as these men seemed to find no time to shop for themselves. Since then, he has worked this trade two nights a week, and has done well.

G. L. P.

## Brevities

**Louisville Times:** Not the least of the Government's alphabetical collection is I. O. U.

**Daily Oklahoman:** A Detroit manufacturer is to turn out an auto with the engine in the rear. This will concentrate all the disturbances in the back seat.

**San Francisco Chronicle:** Glass hats are to be the spring mode, according to Paris. Arrangements should be made with one's glazier now to be puttied in at Easter.

## Facts about the Bible

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.*

### The Office of 'Recorder'

THE position of "recorder" was evidently an important one, for "the recorder" is mentioned together with various state officials, not only at the court of David (II Sam. 20:24), but also at that of Solomon (I Kings 4:3), of Hezekiah (II Kings 18:18) and of Josiah (II Chron. 34:8). There is some doubt as to the duties which this personage had to perform, but it is significant that the Hebrew word rendered "recorder" means literally "remembrancer," from which some have deduced that he made a practice of preparing certain documents or matters for the king's consideration, afterward "reminding" him to deal with them. Other scholars, however, suppose the "recorder" to have been a "chronicler" or "historiographer." In the reign of Hezekiah, the "recorder" of the day, a certain Joah, the son of Asaph, was one of three men who represented their monarch in making negotiations with the Assyrians (Isa. 36:3).

## Remembered

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Los Angeles

A LAWYER sat in his office one stormy morning contemplating as to whether or not he would return home or stay and work on a case which would soon come up for trial. There seemed to be little hope that clients would call in such a drenching rain. However, he soon became so absorbed in briefing the case that he was somewhat startled by the sudden entry of a woman. She was soaked from the rain, with nothing over her head but an old black cloth. Her tears mingling with the drops of rain on her cheeks presented a pitiful picture.

After listening patiently to her story, the lawyer recommended the recording of a paper which would make her humble home and shelter safe from execution and sale.

She shook her head and replied, "I have not a dime with which to record that paper."

The lawyer drew up the document, took a dollar from his own cash drawer and recorded it.

About 10 years later, when the lawyer had entirely forgotten this incident, and had moved to other offices, a neat little woman entered his office, wearing a becoming dress and headgear, and cheerfully asked, "Do you remember me?" Then, not waiting for a reply, she continued, "I am the woman whose home you saved and I have come to pay you." Then she laid on the lawyer's desk ten times the amount usually charged for drawing the document.

## Daily Anecdote

### Greed

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

ONE of Abraham Lincoln's neighbors in Springfield, Ill., was Roland Diller. Mr. Diller said that one day he was attracted by the loud wailings of children in the street. Going to the door, he beheld Mr. Lincoln striding along, a howling son in either hand.

"Why, Mr. Lincoln, what's the matter with the boys?" asked Mr. Diller.

"Just what's the matter with the whole world," replied Mr. Lincoln. "I've got three walnuts—and each wants two."

## Crossword Puzzle No. 83

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Across**

1—Poisonous fluid
7—Hoarder
9—Accessory seed covering
11—Sun god
12—Blemish
13—The entire amount
14—Printer's measure
15—Son of Adam
16—Climbing perennial
18—Growing out

**Down**

2—Mohammedan prince
3—Nothing
4—Bone
5—Blackbird
6—Ruminant
8—A rapid recovery
10—Shrubby perennial
13—Help
17—Indefinite article
15—Collection of sayings

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—A Real Investigation Begins

By Le Pelley

## The Adventures of Waddles—Mountain Climbing

By The Hagers

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1935 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## • Editorials •

### Dictatorship: a Confession

DICTATORSHIP wears upon its sleeve a confession which those who do not run may read. This may not be clear when Communism or Fascism are considered as isolated phenomena, but the shibboleths of despotism stand starkly revealed whenever autocratic systems clash with democracy.

And clash they do. For though each appears circumscribed within its own geographical borders, the conflict between the ideologies of dictatorship and self-government is undoubtedly one of the great issues of modern times. The ultimate fact, as General Smuts so pointedly discerns, is that "tyranny and freedom cannot live side by side" any more than Lincoln's America could continue to exist half slave and half free.

The conflict is apparent wherever men have eyes to see; it is visible wherever there is courage to balance moral losses against physical gains upon dictatorial ledgers. Such a balance sheet has been drawn by William Henry Chamberlin on the basis of his long experience as the Monitor's correspondent in Moscow. His "Postscript to Russia" in today's Magazine Section concludes that "the 4,000,000 lives deliberately lost in famine . . . outweigh the 10,000,000 tons of pig iron" which Russia produced in 1934.

But there is more to it than excoriation of famine as an instrument of Soviet policy. Mr. Chamberlin adds:

> Broadly speaking, my strongest feeling after living almost 12 years under a dictatorship is a very keen and lively enthusiasm for civil liberties and democratic methods of government. More than any other single cause, in my opinion, the dictatorial method has been responsible for what seems to me the utterly disproportionate cost of such progress as Russia has achieved under the Soviet system.

It is possible to elaborate what "civil liberties and democratic methods" have that dictatorship has not. To do so, the confusion of terminology needs be laid aside. Instead there must be discernment of ultimate values and an appreciation of the final purposes of government.

For dictatorships confess that they rule by force because they cannot rule by law. They take refuge in regimentation because they are afraid of liberty. They enforce doctrine because their philosophies will not stand the impact of free thought. They make the individual subservient to the state because the state itself has not grasped its duty to the individual. Arbitrary will rushes in where reason fails. And "oppression acting in the name of order" is enthroned because the task of creating a citizenry capable of self-government has proved too staggering an undertaking.

It is this unwillingness to face the basic task of every righteous government that constitutes the fundamental weakness of dictatorial systems. It is this that robs absolutism of permanence and, whatever its physical victories, writes in red ink the final balance of its effect upon a nation. Thus, as John Stuart Mill wrote nearly a century ago:

> The worth of a state in the long run is the worth of the individuals composing it. . . a state which dwarfs its men in order that they may be more docile instruments in its hands, even for beneficial purposes, will find that with small men no great thing can really be accomplished; and that the perfection of machinery to which it has sacrificed everything will in the end avail it nothing, for want of the vital power which, in order that the machine might work more smoothly, it has preferred to banish.

Dictatorships, whatever their modern trappings, remain as vestiges of a military society, in which the dominant considerations were stability against invasion from without and against revolt from within. The mantle of force is laid aside as states progress and as humans learn that reason and justice are of far greater effect than violence and oppression. Dictatorships represent the poor substitute of physical for moral courage. They are not an evidence of strength; they are a confession of weakness.

### These Degrees

OXFORD UNIVERSITY'S gift to London University of her famous twenty-four-inch refracting telescope is an admirable example of the co-operation between seats of higher learning which is today becoming general.

In the interchange of professors between British and American universities, and in other aspects, this co-operation is now so regular a feature of international intellectual life that the suggestion has been reasonably made that the world's universities should come together, and remove some of the anomalies which exist in their regulations for awarding and naming degrees.

These anomalies in Europe are the result of long historical development. In the course of ages, the old rules governing the award of degrees have had to be modified; and the several universities have modified them in different ways. Thus, the graduating examination of Scottish universities today gives the student the degree of Master of Arts. The corresponding degree in English and American universities gives him the degree of Bachelor of Arts; while in France the bachelier is the lowest of all higher qualifications.

In Britain and America doctorates are conferred (at least in theory) only for original research; in Germany, they are the reward of undergraduate studies. Nor is there uniformity even within the boundaries of a single country. Oxford and Cambridge exact from their Bachelors of Science a test that in some other English universities would give them the degree of Master of Science.

Confusion is caused by these anomalies, especially to prospective employers, who are often in doubt as to what the qualifications of applicants really amount to, simply because various universities attach various meanings to degrees which on paper look exactly alike. This confusion is increased when the applicant is not a national of the country in which he seeks work, as frequently happens these days. Yet they could be removed comparatively easily, especially through the agency of such an organization as the League of Nations' International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The necessary changes would involve no alterations in examinations, but only in the naming of degrees. In the strictest sense, they would be merely nominal; but they would clear up a chaotic situation.

### Retreat by Moscow

RUSSIA'S sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway to Manchoukuo through the intermediation of Japan marks a new chapter in Far Eastern relationships. Russia has left Manchuria entirely to Japan. What this means to Russia's position in the Far East may be appreciated from the map. Northern Manchuria, across which the Chinese Eastern Railway runs, forms a great salient between western and eastern Siberia. In order to reach Vladivostok, Russia's window on the Pacific, Moscow has now to go all round that salient, thus making the distance 500 miles longer.

It was because of this strategic importance of the C. E. R. to the retention of Russia's Far East possessions that Moscow clung to the C. E. R. as long as possible. Geography meant much more than sentiment. In the first flush of revolutionary sentiment, the U. S. S. R. said that it would renounce all Tsarist imperialism. The C. E. R. was a grand example of imperialism—a line cutting through what was then Chinese territory. Instead of handing it back to China, however, Moscow entered into partnership with China for its joint control.

China is left out in the cold in the new settlement. Nanking might justifiably argue that this is a treaty violation. But, as A. A. Joffe, first Soviet Ambassador to China, used to say, in Far Eastern affairs the Soviet is realistic. Facts mean much more to Moscow than pacts. Perhaps the agreement will disturb relations with Nanking, but Russia has to live in some kind of amity with its neighbors, and China's place as a neighbor has been taken by a Japanese-supported Manchoukuo. Russia is under other pressure to recognize the facts. Pressed on its western border by what it feels are designs by Germany and Poland, deserted by the United States, the Kremlin must perforce reduce points of friction with Japan. The present rapprochement may yet mean further concessions in Siberian fisheries and Sakhalin oil to the empire of the Rising Sun.

### More Painted Pottery

FOUR times during the last three years archaeologists have uncovered ruins labeled for a time the world's oldest. Digging through a single mound at Tepe Gawra, northern Mesopotamia, the joint expeditions of the American School of Oriental Research and the University of Pennsylvania excavated the foundations of twelve distinct cultures, each built over an earlier settlement.

The question of civilization's age has puzzled researchers ever since the first Egyptian relics were brought to light. Slowly the earliest date has been pushed back until now it rests 6000 years before the present Machine Age. Were it not for the fact that generations of inhabitants built their mud-brick houses very close together and threw accumulations of rubbish in the intervening spaces, the dating of such finds would be extremely difficult. As it happened, when the junk piled so high it threatened to cover the homes, moving day came, in which the walls of former dwellings and accumulated debris were leveled off and new structures built directly over.

Tepe Gawra antedates Ur of the Chaldees by more than 1000 years. Excavators were most astonished to find that despite the age of level twelve, it possessed a higher type of culture than did later levels. This ancient people already knew the secret of burning lime for mortar and stucco, the walls of one room were coated with fine white plaster to conceal the homely mud bricks, and the room itself was oriented most carefully to the four points of the compass. In addition, fragments of painted pottery were found, similar to those of India, Persia and other eastern sites.

Reports not yet made public show the same type of pottery recovered from points in Central America. Other similarities of ornamental design, religious rites and trinkets point to a common origin for early civilizations in both eastern and western worlds. Perhaps the story of Mu, the mythical continent of the Pacific, believed by some to have been the motherland of men, may be the solution after all. Unsolved mysteries pointing to such a possibility pile up with every new-old discovery.

## Strange Title

**Book News of the Day**

THE current fashion for appetizing titles has, no doubt, commercial justification. Some people probably do buy books by their titles, and such people probably prefer something that promises excitement. But there ought to be some rough correspondence between the outside and the inside of a book. Now A. Mervyn Davies's title, STRANGE DESTINY: A BIOGRAPHY OF WARREN HASTINGS (New York: Putnam. $5), suggests at least a novel, if not Hollywood and Mr. Oppenheim; corrected by its subtitle, it suggests the "new" biography—Strachey, Guedalla and their imitators.

Actually this is a learned, well-documented life of Warren Hastings, one which might have been written by a professor instead of a literary agent. As such, it will fill a valued place in the field of the history of the British Empire. But it is rather a shame that it should appear under so misleading a title. Hastings's destiny was no stranger than that of his elder contemporary, Clive, or of Cecil Rhodes, or of many another empire-builder.

Hastings was born into an old family of the British gentry at a time when its financial fortunes were at a low ebb. He went out to India as a clerk in the service of the East India Company to recoup those fortunes, and remained to become Governor General and organize an empire just won by the sword of Clive, and to make a very considerable amount of money. Returning to England in 1785 to enjoy a well-earned retirement, he found himself impeached before the House of Lords by Burke and his Whig friends, who had been unable to reconcile what they had heard of Hastings's methods in India with what they had come to regard as moral absolutes in government.

After a trial prolonged for seven years, Hastings was acquitted, but not until an unbelievable amount of oratory had been spent. Like most such causes célèbres, the trial has really gone on ever since. The legality and the justice of the Rohilla war, the attempted extortion from Chait Singh, the sad case of those respectable ladies, the Begums of Oude—all this has been debated with as much fervor as Burke or Sheridan expended in the original trial. Macaulay, through whom most people have learned what they know about Hastings, on the whole decided against him. In another and more imperially minded generation, Strachey, Stephen and Forrest came to redress the balance in Hastings's favor.

Mr. Davies is clearly on Hastings's side. He does his best to show how Hastings's enemies came to misunderstand and misjudge him, and the temper of the book is notably even. But to one brought up in the Whig-Liberal tradition, Mr. Davies will seem an advocate—an engaging advocate—rather than a judge. The question will never be decided, since by this time the essential facts are clear, and dispute must center on value-judgments about which it is hopeless to expect agreement. For those whose notions about Hastings are derived from Macaulay, this book is an essential corrective. For those approaching a fascinating page of history for the first time it is an excellent introduction, thorough, readable, full of the picturesque detail of India, yet never flashy, never rhetorical—never, indeed, the least like its title.

CRANE BRINTON

## Not Ready to Abdicate

## Enoch Bear Wakes Early

IT WAS not seven. I knew because the chimney pots had not the rosy hues of morning. For some time, however, I had been aware of sounds in the nursery but had felt unwilling to be concerned. Then one noise, louder than the rest, decided the matter. I wandered sleepily into Peter's room.

"Peter," I began, and then stopped, feeling bewildered. There was no one in sight—no one that is, save Enoch Bear, upside down as usual. However, there were signs about the room of another recent occupant. Everywhere was a look of vigor and activity. Two of the pictures on the wall were hanging at an angle; a suit of woolly white pajamas was thrown on the rug, its legs in an attitude of running. On the pillow of the small bed there lay—not the copper-colored head for which I looked—but a storybook open at a page of stampeding elephants. The room *felt* noisy, yet all was still.

Then my eyes lighted on a big box which had delivered "breakables" the day before. It did not move but there was that about it which vibrated!

"Well," said I, picking up Our Bear and tucking him in bed, "I think the room is yours, Enoch, for Peter has left home."

With a wild whoop, the lid flew off the box and Peter emerged in exact imitation of a jack-in-the-box. It was a little too perfect and I barely restrained a smile. Nevertheless, soberly, and in my best parental duty manner, I remonstrated.

"It happens to be Sunday morning, Peter, and we have neighbors, to say nothing of your own family,"—a note of grievance crept in just here—"who like Sunday morning quiet too."

Peter, scantily clad, scrambled out of his box, about as quietly as his storybook elephants would have stampeded. I was rather taut when it was over, wondering about those who lived below us. Then out of the box came an enormous pair of galoshes, two automobiles (diminutive), a man's walking stick and last a little green chair. Whereupon Peter faced me, flushed and tousled but beaming.

"I was playing house," he said. His tone was ingratiating and seemed to imply that any sensible mother would appreciate having a six-year-old son play house at half-past six in the morning.

"But," I pursued, albeit more gently, "it is Sunday morning."

An anxious query grew in Peter's eyes. "I didn't wake you up," he said, "it was Enoch Bear. Bears," he explained, "wake up early. Enoch jumped off the bed this morning with a *bang*," and Peter demonstrated by jumping down on all fours. . . .

"Peter!" came a masculine voice from another room. "Quiet. It's Sunday!"

It now began to be obvious to Peter that he had overlooked the important fact that it was Sunday. "Aw—well—" he said in some concern, "I was just showing Mummy something."

"Enoch," said I, addressing Enoch Rothcoe Thithle Bear and ignoring Peter, "if you are going to act like a canary, you will have to be treated like one."

"How does a canary act?" Peter interrupted with interest.

I continued to address Enoch. "Yes, canaries wake and sing with the first rays of dawn—which is one reason why we have never owned a canary. And—" this impressively, "I'd have said *you* were more sensible. But if you *will* do it, we shall have to put you in a cage and throw a black cloth over it."

This made Peter thoughtful. "A cage?" he asked.

I nodded.

"A *black* cloth?" he inquired. "Why?"

"To keep the canary—or Enoch—or anyone who sings too early, from knowing that it is light—until you want him to sing!"

"When would you take the cloth off?" Peter asked.

"Oh, toward eight o'clock—on Sundays."

"And let him out of the cage?"

"Yes," I said, more soberly for hearing a hint of a chuckle from the other room.

"Do they do that to little boys, too?" Peter asked.

"I don't know," I said, "but you see to it that Enoch doesn't have to be caged." Our Bear looked up at me knowingly with his mild brown glass eyes and I retired while sobriety lasted.

The rest of the hour was given over to "quiet" games. Peter and Enoch whispered together in earnest parley. The box was dragged over the floor with such an effort at stillness that it asked for patience. Then my door was pushed gently ajar and low down in the crack a piratical blue eye looked in. Seeing me apparently asleep, Peter stole over to my closet and presently emerged (after knocking down a few hangers) dragging a black dress.

From the nursery came muffled but busy sounds. Toward eight o'clock, sleep having fled, I investigated. Again the nursery was empty, but the box had been sawed into the semblance of a cage and over it hung my black dress in a limp, dejected attitude. I lifted it carefully. Inside the "cage" sat Peter on his small green chair, and beside him sat Enoch Bear looking very quizzical.

"We're canaries," said Peter. "And put the cloth back. It isn't time to sing."

So Sunday morning proceeded quietly for a full five minutes thereafter.

D. D.

## Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

*This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers*

### For Conservation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is no more destructive savage on the face of the globe than the white worshiper of the metal on which the goddess of Liberty is depicted in bas relief.

In the mad pursuit of the dollar, our forests have practically disappeared, the buffalo herds—5,500,000—have vanished. The elk, the antelope, the geese, the ducks, the whales, the fur seal, the sea otter, the martins, the Kodiak bears, the moose, the fish of our inland streams, the salmon, the lobsters, the crabs and scores of other natural resources have been decimated, and no official protest made until there was nothing, or next to nothing, left to protect.

Carl Schurz tried to warn President Grant that the timber resources would disappear if active measures were not taken by the Government to protect them. Grant informed Mr. Schurz that he did not need advice from him in order to run the affairs of the Government. But the timber is gone. Yet at one time it was thought to be inexhaustible.

How much oil is now taken from the area around Oil City, Pennsylvania? None. How many mines are exhausted in the Alleghany system? Scores.

And now comes Secretary Ickes with a warning that at the present rate of taking crude oil from the earth the supply in the United States is due for exhaustion and that at no distant date. Mr. Ickes has considered the problem from all angles, and wishes to conserve the natural supply, the extent of which no man knows.

Naturally, the oil men oppose Mr. Ickes' point of view. Mr. Ickes has vividly depicted the methods of obtaining oil, and the needless waste of both oil and gas, and what the men in the laboratories have done in the way of refining the petroleum is beside the question. The fact remains that the oil fields are being depleted in the craze for money.

Attempts have been made by the governors of the states in which the oil fields are located to suppress the activities of the oil operators. These state officials are in close contact with the situation, and were alarmed at the wastage. The situation is appalling, and if the states cannot control the matter, it is the duty of the Federal Government to take drastic action.

H. B. WERTZ, M. D.

Elkins, Ark.

### On the Bonus

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The sooner the so-called bonus is paid to ex-service men, the better for the nation. From the date of the armistice soldiers' affairs have been mal-handled. There has been equivocation, deceit, and wishy-washyness by Congress on soldiers' affairs. They have been a political football. I should know soldiers' thoughts, as I helped recruit First Illinois Infantry. About one thousand men passed through my hands.

As to the point made by the National Commander of the American Veterans' Association that the Legion is seeking preference for ex-soldiers, it can be easily remedied: Don't have soldiers, then they won't need to be given preference. As to the cost of paying that due soldiers, when war costs more than the traffic will bear there won't be any more war.

Ex-service men nearly to a man are for the universal draft bill, which I give credit for first coming from you; they are against war. Settle this situation. Take soldiers' affairs out of politics. Give the organizations a chance to work for civic and social betterment.

LUMAN C. MANN

Plainfield, Wis.

### Theory and Practice

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We appreciated the Monitor cartoon, "Trying to find out why they don't hatch," with its cool, refreshing sarcasm.

It reminds me of a true nature story, which happened to one of our early settlers, the wife of a retired sea captain, who, wishing to try the simple life, bought a small farm and, meaning to try a new deal, went into turkey raising.

So when setting time came round, she selected some fine eggs, and placed them in a nest, in a coop. She then decided to put the gobbler to work hatching the eggs, for she reasoned he was much the larger fowl, could cover more eggs, and did not do anything but strut around any way, and the hens could keep on laying, saving time and feed. So she fastened the gobbler down on the eggs with cords (codes). Her philosophy was sound theoretically, but failed miserably in practice, for Mr. Gobbler objected to her code, and insisted on standing on the eggs.

A. GRANGER

Thatcher, Wash.

## The Wide Horizon

### The Franc, Frankly

*By Mallory Browne*

PARIS

"IF ONLY France would hurry up and go off gold, then we could really begin to get somewhere with this currency question!" There is no use pretending to ignore the fact that this is what the United States and Britain are saying today. Not officially, of course; neither governments nor financial experts ever put it that way. But every time I meet anyone from either country, the very first question always asked is, "When is the franc going off gold?"

It is obviously not possible to affirm categorically that France will or will not devaluate its currency, and at such and such a date. But it is perfectly possible, deliberately leaving aside all official protestations from within and foreign prejudicial desires from without, to examine the few fundamental factors of the French economic situation which, more than governments, command the future of the franc.

Briefly, then, what are these elements, and what is their significance?

The first factor is monetary. It is the existence in the solid steel and concrete vaults of the Bank of France of more than 82,000,000,000 francs—$5,466,000,000—worth of gold in bars, bullion and coins. In other words, nearly a third of all the gold in the world is available for the defense of the franc.

What does this mean? It means that the position of France's currency is virtually impregnable. There is actually more gold in the Bank of France than there are bank notes in circulation, although the required proportion of gold in the vaults to paper money in circulation is only 40 per cent. Thus, the French Government might with impunity "inflate"—print additional paper currency—to the tune of some 20,000,000,000 francs, and then calmly sit by and watch the resultant flight of another 10,000,000,000 francs or more in gold from the Bank of France without being obliged to abandon the present gold bullion standard. From a strictly monetary viewpoint, therefore, there is not the slightest reason for anticipating the devaluation of the franc.

The second factor in the French economic problem is commercial. Industry and commerce in France are experiencing serious difficulties. Exports have slumped alarmingly. Tourist trade has been decimated. The so-called "luxury industries"—a vitally important branch of French economy—have been especially hard hit.

Much of this trouble is undoubtedly due to the "high cost" of the franc in terms of the dollar and pound and the other currencies which have followed them in their depreciation. This is not denied. But it is very seriously questioned whether devaluation of the franc at this date would remedy these ills without encouraging greater ones.

The third and final factor is budgetary. After two years of continuous effort to economize, combined with constant increases of taxation, France still has a budgetary deficit. In round numbers it amounts to 10,000,000,000 francs annually, counting the deficit of the railroads which in France is a budgetary charge.

Any further compression of this deficit by decreasing state expenditure or increasing taxes is generally admitted to be both politically impossible and economically unwise. Borrowing is still possible, and is being resorted to, but it obviously cannot go on indefinitely, for already the state of the money market is such in France that an industry or individual wishing to obtain credit for expansion is often forced to pay from 9 to 12 per cent interest, all charges included, even if he can provide excellent security!

In a little over two years, the accumulated deficit of the French budget will in all probability have attained 25,000,000,000 francs. Significantly enough, this is just the amount of "profit" which the Government would realize on its huge gold reserves if it were to lower the gold content of the franc by 25 per cent.

Does this mean France will devaluate the franc two years from now, or that it will not do so before then? Not necessarily; for the opposition to any devalorization is tremendous in France by the large and influential class of rentiers. They would resist—perhaps violently—any extensive reduction in the value of their savings. But this very fact may tend to precipitate devaluation, since a government might conclude that it was preferable to effect immediately a slight devaluation of the franc—say 10 or 15 per cent, just enough to wipe out the deficit without inflicting too heavy a loss on the savings of the citizens—rather than wait several years until the deficit had reached more serious proportions.

Thus, it may be seen that the principal factor in the French financial problem is the country's immense gold reserve, which constitutes at once a powerful weapon for defending the franc and a powerful argument in favor of devaluing it.

There are, of course, other important factors—personal, political and international—which complicate the problem and make impossible a precise response to the question, "Will France go off gold?" The best that can be done is to get a clear grasp of the fundamental points at issue, and on this basis follow the development of the situation from day to day.

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOSTON, MARCH 27, 1935

BOOK REVIEWS

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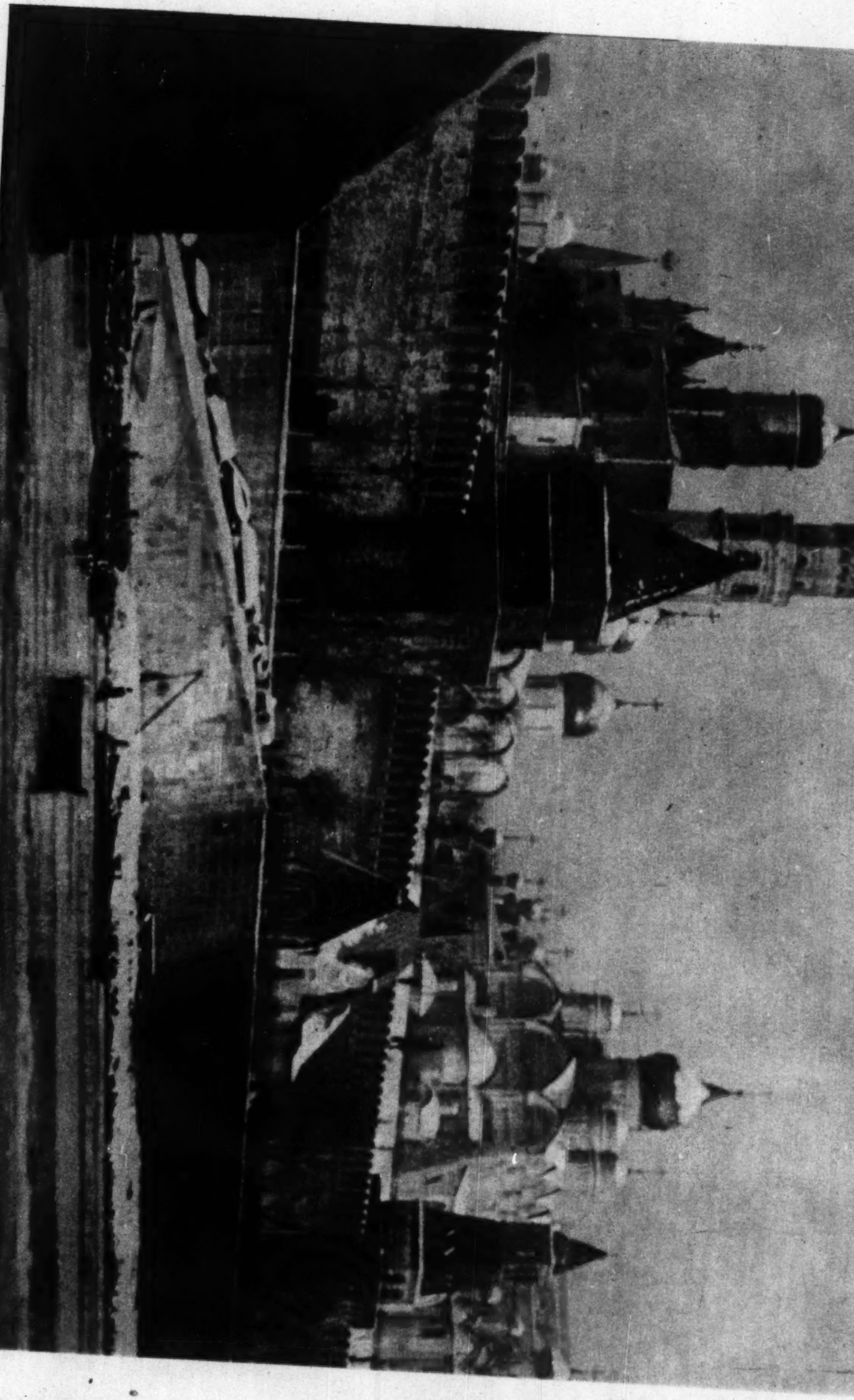


THE KREMLIN, MOSCOW

Sovfoto

# Postscript to Russia

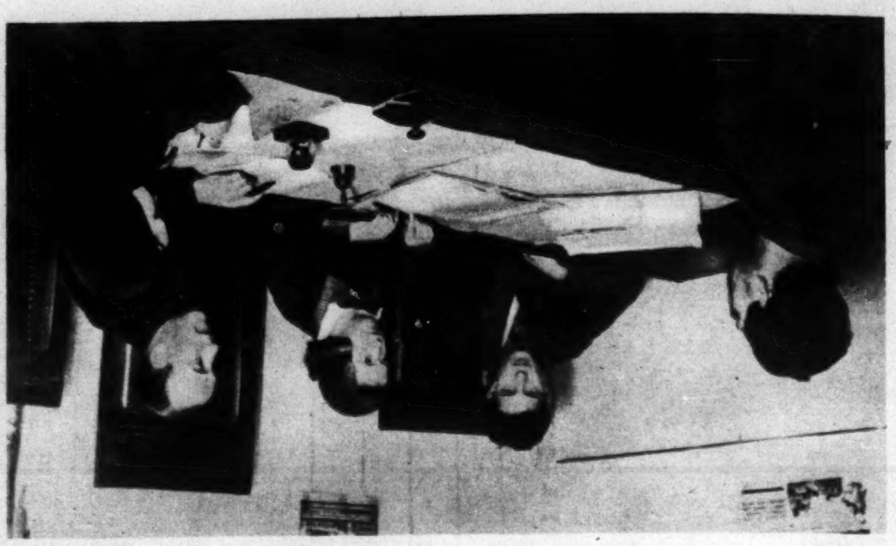
By William Henry Chamberlin

ALMOST A YEAR HAS PASSED since I left Moscow and thereby brought to a close a period of almost 12 years of residence in the Soviet Union. The little charms and unconventionalities, the petty cares and annoyances which are equally characteristic of daily life in the Soviet Union, have faded into the background. It is now possible to take stock of my years of personal contact with the most fundamental social upheaval of modern times with a fair degree of perspective.

The first point I should wish to make in discussing my attitude toward the Russia, or the Soviet Union, is that I draw a definite line of distinction between the Russian people and the Soviet regime, and the Marxist-Leninist philosophy upon which the latter is based. There is in America an organization of admirers of every Soviet governmental action and policy, from summary executions to forced-labor camps, which calls itself the Friends of the Soviet Union. I have never applied for membership, and I doubt whether, on the basis of my writings about Russia, I should be a welcome recruit. In the same way I don't think I should have been inclined, in pre-revolutionary days to join a society called The Friends of Tsarist Russia, if this implied approval of such features of Tsarist policy as exiling of political opponents to Siberia, tolerating of pogroms, ruthless repression of peasant and working-class disturbances without any effort to find out and remove their underlying causes.

But despite, or rather because of, the fact that I should certainly be blacklisted as a professional "Friend of the Soviet Union," I do feel that I am an amateur friend of the Russian people. And if I hadn't felt such a strong sentiment of personal sympathy for individual Russians of various classes whom I met

MEMBERS OF A COLLECTIVE FARM



Keystone-Underwood

WOMAN IS JUDGE IN PEOPLE'S COURT

during my Russian decade I might have been less strongly impelled to set down in unmistakable terms what I think of the system that has brought on the Russian people the uncounted sum of individual tragedies that is very vaguely and imperfectly conveyed by such phrases as "liquidation of the kulaks as a class," "sabotage trials," "famine," or "forced labor concentration camps." Sometimes these Russians were friends of many years' standing. Sometimes they were casual acquaintances whom I had never met before and shall never, in all probability, meet again.

One of the latter was a Ukrainian peasant woman with whom I talked in the village of Cherkass, which is about eight miles south of the town of Belaya Tserkov, immediately after the great famine of 1932-1933. In this village, which had been particularly hard hit, 600 of 2000 inhabitants had perished, according to the testimony of the secretary of the local Soviet. This woman whom I remember was a mere atom in an immense catastrophe of misery; but it is these atoms, these individuals who bring home the poignant realities that are lost when one speaks of anonymous millions of famine victims. The woman told me in her simple Ukrainian dialect how she had never enjoyed a chance for schooling herself, how she had three children in school, who, as she pathetically put it, were so "uchenie" (or "learned")—and how all three had perished when the food gave out in the famine.

* * *

Somehow those three children whom I never saw acted on me as the strongest argument for Democracy and against Dictatorship that I can well imagine. For they were only the symbol of the unnumbered victims of a famine that could easily have been averted, if the Soviet authorities had not decided to "teach the peasants a lesson," by letting several millions of them perish in a famine that was caused not by any natural disaster, but by ruthless requisitions and failure to give any adequate relief. Under democratic systems peoples have done many foolish things and some cruel ones. But nothing, I say with full confidence, remotely as bad as this state-organized famine.

And these Ukrainian peasant child victims of famine are only a small part of the host of individual existences that have been broken, warped, destroyed by the merciless application of Communist dogma, so logical in theory, so irrationally inhuman in practice. I think of the wretched wives and children of kulaks whom I saw at Magnitogorsk, dragging themselves home from forced labor tasks on rations far more meager than the food allowances of the British and American unemployed, of professors and scientists who were executed or sent into banishment on preposterous "sabotage" charges, or, in some cases, for refusing to bear false witness against their colleagues.

* * *

Say everything that can fairly be said about the constructive aspects of the Soviet regime. Recognize the industrial expansion of the country, the improved educational and recreational facilities for the masses, the absence of race discrimination, the sincere belief of many Communists that they are working for Russia's ultimate good. But to me personally the blast furnaces cannot roar loudly enough, the turbines cannot turn out electrical power fast enough to drown out the cries of the innumerable victims of this merciless sacrifice of large sections of the population on the altar of industrialization. The 4,000,000 lives deliberately lost in the famine, to me, outweigh the 10,000,000 tons of pig iron which Russia produced, for the first time in its history, in 1934.

If one introduces the element of comparison between Russia and the outside world, two circumstances should certainly not be overlooked. The Soviet Union, which boasts of having abolished unemployment, has attracted no rush of unemployed from other countries. Of the few thousand immigrants to Russia from America, mostly of Russian origin, who entered the Soviet Union during recent years not a few are besieging the American Consulate, trying to get back to America. They would rather take their chance on going back to a country with a formidably large volume of unemployment than be employed in Russia—under Soviet conditions of food and housing. At the same time the Soviet Government has to maintain an extremely strict guard—with armed soldiers, barbed wire and especially trained police dogs—along its frontiers in order to prevent hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of its own desperate citizens from rushing out of Russia and throwing themselves on the mercies of an outside world that has not yet solved the problem of providing work for all.

The second point, which always comes to my mind, when I read in a Soviet newspaper of the alleged contrast between flourishing Russia and the collapsing world of capitalism, is that tens of millions of dollars during recent years have flowed into Russia in the form, mainly, of food parcels sent to Soviet citizens by friends and relatives abroad. There has been no corresponding flow of money out of Russia to help victims of the crisis in other countries.

Broadly speaking, my strongest feeling after living almost 12 years under a dictatorship is a very keen and lively enthusiasm for civil liberties and democratic methods of government. More than any other single cause, in my opinion, the dictatorial method has been responsible for what seems to me the utterly disproportionate cost of such progress as Russia has achieved under the Soviet system.

* * *

With my Russian experience in retrospect I find myself equally far removed from those impatient zealots who believe that the remedy for the failure of the democratic method to solve all social problems is to take a headlong plunge into Communist dictatorship, and from extremists of a different type whose instinct, figuratively at least, is to shoot every "Red" at sight. The man who is full of indignation at any violation of liberty anywhere except in Russia, but who has no word of condemnation for wholesale executions and large-scale peonage in the Soviet Union is morally and intellectually on a par with the man who is horrified at atrocities in Russia, but supports or fails to combat bad social conditions in America. The instinct to combat Communism by repressive laws may be emotionally understandable, but is fundamentally mistaken in its approach to the problem, in my opinion.

* * *

I often think of the contrast between Tsarist Russia and prewar England. The former was censored and policed beyond the wildest dreams of our professional "Red-hunters." The latter was about as free politically as is possible in an imperfect world. Tsarist Russia now is only a memory. But England has remained pretty much the same England, after the terrific shock and ordeal of the World War.

Isn't the lesson here quite clear? Isn't it obvious that the unconscious makers of Bolshevism in Russia were the die-hard reactionaries of the Tsarist regime, who kept the masses of the people poor, ignorant and brutalized, who fought the most moderate proposals of reform, who cherished a blind faith, so illusory in the end, that a huge standing army and a universal espionage system were sure guaranties against revolution?

And isn't it equally obvious that the greatest force for ordered progress in England were the men and women who worked, in spite of opposition and repression, to cure the evils of the first stage of the industrial revolution, to raise the standard of living of the underprivileged classes, to give tangible proof that the masses can expect more through the method of Democracy, the method of free discussion and ultimate decision by the majority than through the fallacious shortcut of violent upheaval, followed by ironclad dictatorship, with no means of popular control?

* * *

My own feeling is that Democracy and Civilization are almost synonymous terms. Even if the method of dictatorship should produce a higher material standard of living (and Russia's experience up to the present time would emphatically suggest that this is not likely to be the case) I cannot conceive that it would be desirable to live in a society where every printed and spoken word was controlled, where one feared to talk freely, even to close friends, for fear that they might be government spies; where social contact with a foreigner was positively physically dangerous, where some prying snooper was likely to read any incoming or outgoing letter, where one was never secure against arbitrary arrest and exile.

The foregoing description would apply to life in the Soviet Union as I have known it. It also applies, in greater or less degree, to every country that has thrown over Democracy for Dictatorship. My own feeling, in looking back at Russia, is that, if we want to prevent western civilization from breaking down, either in the Bolshevik way or in some other, possibly milder, but still unpleasant way, there is a very strong obligation to do two things: to work for peace and to work for social justice. Russia, on the basis of its present-day record, is not a challenge to any western country. But it is a very strong warning of what might happen to any country under an irresistible double stress of war and of acute poverty and insecurity among large masses of the people.

*Two further articles by Mr. Chamberlin will appear in the news columns of* The Christian Science Monitor *on March 28 and 29 under the title, "Postscript to Russia."*

PANORAMA OF RED SQUARE DURING THE 1934 ANNUAL SPORTS PARADE, IN WHICH 130,000 MEN AND WOMEN MARCHED

Sovfoto

## of 7000 Performances There and in Europe, Believes He Has "Earned Rest and Peace"

By Julia Chandler

THE OPERA SEASON IS OVER. . . . The curtain will ring down on the last operatic performance at New York's Metropolitan Opera House on Saturday night.

This, of course, has happened every year.

But never as this year.

For, when the current season ends, it will not only conclude Giulio Gatti-Casazza's twenty-seventh year as general manager of the world-famous organization, but will close his career as an impresario, for the renowned Italian tendered his resignation to the board of directors of the Metropolitan Opera Association when this season began.

So, when the curtain falls Saturday night, it will be on the last opera for which Signor Gatti-Casazza will be responsible. The silence into which the famous old New York opera house will then sink will be shot with sadness and regret because the man who has made it the leading lyric theater of the entire world will direct its destinies no more.

Like the songbirds of his aviary, "Gatti"—as he is affectionately called all over the world—is going to "fly away home." But, unlike them, he is not coming back, for when they return next autumn to gladden our hearts with their glorious voices the man who for 27 years has given them their contracts, and whose genius has guided their careers, will be basking in the sunshine of the Italian lakes.

Of what was that man thinking as he sat one afternoon last week in his sanctum at the Metropolitan Opera House telling me about his villa on Lago Maggiore?

What was he really seeing as he talked of the Italian countryside to which he proposes to retire?

Was it the tranquil future he plans for himself—and for Rosina Galli, his wife—in his garden and among his books, or was it the nearly half century through which the greatest singers of the world have rejoiced the hearts and minds of mankind under his aegis?

Remembering the three great opera organizations over which his rulership has been as supreme as that of the President over the White House, I couldn't help wondering if he will be satisfied with nothing more exciting than fishing, gardening, reading and daydreaming in the Italian sunshine.

I gave voice to my doubt.

"I have earned rest and peace," was his succinct reply.

It was accompanied by a sigh so full of relief; a smile so indicative of contentment that one must believe Signor "Gatti" returns permanently to his native land, and with no regrets in his retirement from a long and valiant service to art.

The life story of Giulio Gatti-Casazza is a romance in itself—as full of color as any opera he ever presented. It began in a frontier town between Italy and Austria 66 years ago. His father was a cavalry officer and one of the "Garibaldi One Thousand" invading Sicily, and winning the freedom of Italy in 1860. The veteran of the Garibaldian campaign dedicated his son to his country, planning to make a naval engineer of Giulio. To this end young Gatti-Casazza was educated at the Naval Academy in Genoa. However, he inherited something more than lofty patriotism from his father, for, next to his country, Stephano Gatti-Casazza loved music and drama. In his native Ferrara the elder Gatti-Casazza was chairman of the board of the municipal theater. Thus, in his youth, Giulio was initiated into the theater, where he conceived such a passion for opera that he abandoned the engineering plan at the age of 23 to succeed his father as general manager of the Ferrara theater, thus becoming the youngest theatrical manager in Europe at that time.

"Gatti's" genius for business, added to his fine musical taste and discrimination, resulted in such success during the five years he managed the Ferrara opera that he was called, at the end of that period, to the general managership of the Teatro La Scala in Milan—one of the most important lyric stages in Europe.

Although but 29 years old when he took charge of La Scala, young "Gatti" had already won an enviable reputation as an impresario. Democratic in his ideas; modest in his attitude; earnest of purpose, and possessing that rare combination of artistic sense and business acumen which has since been one of the leading factors in his phenomenal success, his 10 years in Milan were brilliant ones.

During his regime at La Scala he introduced to Italy the operatic masterpieces of France, Russia and Germany. He popularized the works of Richard Wagner, and to this day "Die Meistersinger" is one of his favorite operas. Under his management the Tetralogy and "Tristan und Isolde" were first presented in Italian. It was young "Gatti" who was responsible for the respective premières of "Pelleas and Melisande," and "Louise." It was again the enterprising "Gatti" who first enticed Feodor Chaliapin to Italy, and it was he who gave numerous American singers their first great operatic opportunities at La Scala. It was likewise in Milan that he began his association and friendship with Arturo Toscanini. The bond of understanding and sympathy established at that time between the world's greatest orchestra leader and the world's foremost impresario has never been broken, and their influence on each other has been tremendous.

During the 15 years Signor Gatti-Casazza directed the municipal theater in Ferrara, and La Scala in Milan, he gave Italy 1000 operatic performances, and through them demonstrated such business as well as artistic genius that he was invited, in 1908, to become general manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York.

The situation at that time was somewhat chaotic at "The Met," and the selection of "Gatti" to untangle the snarl was nothing short of inspirational. He knew the world of opera as well as he knew his ABC's. He then believed—and still believes—that opera is the highest form of democracy, and he is inherently a democrat despite the fact that he has governed the Metropolitan Opera organization for 27 years with the authority of a dictator. Since music is a universal language, it has lent itself beautifully to "Gatti's" democratic ideals. The popular concert audiences and the bejeweled box holders on opening nights have looked upon the same stage, heard the same cast, seen the same picture.

He knows his operas. He knows his artists—their complex temperaments and their capacities—and he has never been known to tax either. He has an infinite capacity for listening—not only to the nuances in the voice of a contestant for Metropolitan honors, but to the smallest details of every bit of business which concerns his organization. He has always been immersed in his work. That, his books, and his nightly discussions have been his three obsessions. Concrete in his undertakings, he still has the imagination of the creative artist. Such was the man selected as general manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company in 1908. His appointment created a furor. Despite evidence aplenty to the contrary, his cosmopolitanism in music was questioned because of his nationality. "Gatti" answered with a repertoire which included operas of every school and nationality, and gave an equal chance to singers from every land.

During his service to the lyric theater in America, Signor Gatti-Casazza has presented 5973 operas and operatic concerts. The statistically minded will be interested to know that he gave 3148 performances of operas which had been sung at the Metropolitan before he took charge—his five predecessors having presented these, and others, 1803 times. Of "Gatti's" various "novelties and revivals" he gave 1178 performances. He made the world premières of "The Girl of the Golden West," "Koenigskinder," "Gianni Schicchi," "Mme. Sans Gene," "The Blue Bird," "Il Tabarro," "Suor Angelica," "Goyescas," and 16 operas by American composers, including Deems Taylor's "Peter Ibbetson."

While "Gatti" does not believe that contests in which prizes are offered are any real stimulus to composition, he did once allow himself to be persuaded to conduct such a competition.

"If music is in a man or a woman it will come out. It needs no reward," Signor "Gatti" said in referring to this contest when I reminded him of it. The prize was $10,000, and was won by Prof. Horatio Parker and Brian Hooker.

"The only important opera I know which was produced as the result of a competition is 'Cavalleria Rusticana,'" he told me. He admitted, however, that "Aida" was written by Verdi on a commission from the Khedive of Egypt.

"But," explained the impresario, "that was only to give éclat to the opening of a new royal theater. Signor Verdi did receive an advance of $20,000 for his work."

Although "Gatti" has a profound antipathy to offering prizes for operatic competition, he has done everything he could to encourage musical talent in America, whether it lay in the direction of composition or in promising voices. He produced, at the Metropolitan Opera House, Converse's "The Pipe of Desire," Victor Herbert's "Madeleine," Reginald De Koven's "The Canterbury Pilgrim," three of Deems Taylor's operas, and 10 other works by American composers.

In the quiet years that he plans at Lago Maggiore, when memory conjures to his sunlit garden the personalities and voices he has introduced at the Metropolitan Opera House during the 27 years he has controlled its destiny, the procession will include Destinn, Bori, Alda, Barrientos, Ponselle, Hempel, Lily Pons, Kappel, Larsen-Todsen, Flagstad, Matzenauer, Ober, Martinelli, Harrold, Schmedes, Clement, Amato, De Luca, Peinhals, Gigli, Tibbett, Borelli, Thomas, Bohner, Schorr, Mardones and scores of other immortal singers.

Again his mind's eye will see the familiar batons of Toscanini, Serafin and Bodanzky, and across the march of years will come back to him the flawless notes of those songbirds he found already at the Metropolitan when he began his management — including Caruso, Sembrich, Eames, Fremstad, Farrar, Schumann-Heink, Gadski and Scotti.

"I have earned rest and peace," declared this noble Roman to me as he voluntarily closed the book of his professional activity.

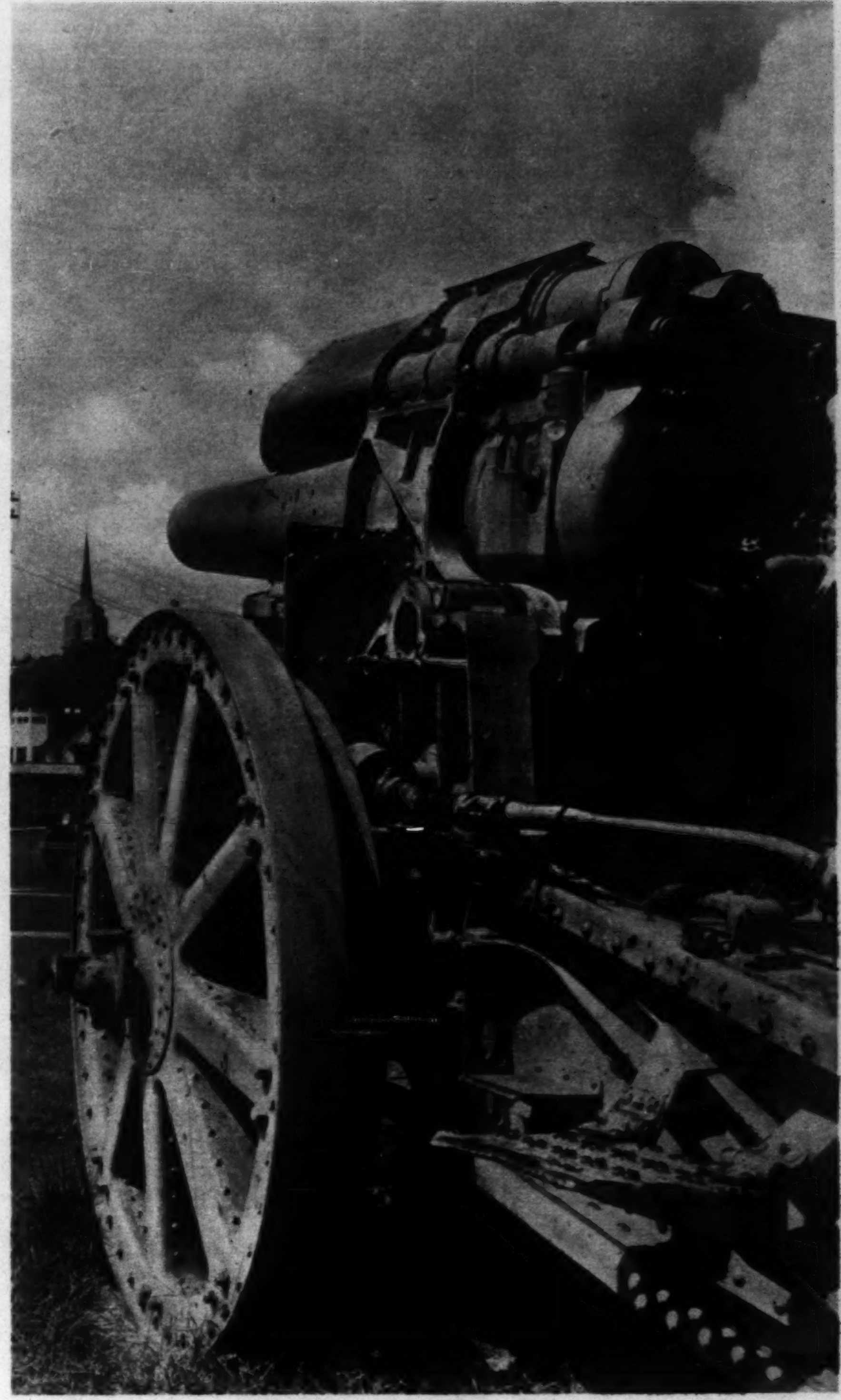
Certainly no one can gainsay him. If ever anyone has "earned rest and peace" it is the man who for 42 years has dealt wisely and understandingly with the complex temperament of hundreds of artists; who has rejoiced the whole world with rare and beautiful voices; who has been as loyal to his gallery as to his box holders; and who, in his presentation of 7000 operas and operatic entertainments, has never flagged in his determination to give his public the best there is in opera and music.

SIGNOR GATTI-CASAZZA AND SIGNORA GATTI-CASAZZA

The Impresario, With His Wife, Rosina Galli, Ballerina at the Metropolitan.

Wide World Photos

By Constance Drexel



Photograph by John Gass, Courtesy of the Bronxville Review

SHALL MIGHT MAKE RIGHT?

THERE IS MUCH TALK about taking the profits out of war. Because of the revelations in the United States Senate's committee which is investigating the munitions industries, there is much indignation about those profits. And proposals aimed at taking the profits out of war are cropping up like mushrooms. Indeed, there is grave danger that the chase of these illusive schemes up a blind alley will lead only to failure to discuss the fundamental questions at issue—that of abolishing war and preparedness for war.

For proof that such a fear is well grounded, one need consider but one fact—expenditures for national defense on land, at sea and in the air, in the budget for the next fiscal year, are the highest in the peacetime history of the United States. Munitions makers and others interested in piling up armaments, even on the theory of thus preventing war, may still smile in triumph.

Yet over and over again, it has been shown that profits for the few and losses for the many is the price to be paid for war and preparedness for war. At Geneva, they have not been so childish as to deceive themselves on these fundamentals. Futile as the Disarmament Conference may have proved thus far, during the three years of its existence, I do not remember time being wasted on that impasse.

It is true that those advocating the suppression of the private manufacture of arms and munitions to be replaced by state manufacture had in mind as one of the advantages the greater possibility of reducing the enormous profits for certain private industries.

But even the C. I. A. M. A. C.—*Confederation Internationale des Associations de Mutilés et Anciens Combattants*—which groups together the rank and file of those left of the men who saw four years' service at the various fronts, were loudest in their demands for reductions of armaments, though also favoring nationalization of armament industries. Maintaining permanent headquarters, as they have, next door to the League of Nations and Disarmament Conference at Geneva, the insistence of these European war veterans that the Disarmament Conference continue its task of "reducing and limiting armaments" is one reason that it is still in existence.

Better to prod the conference, these veterans have made it a point to hold an annual convention at Geneva, with executive committee meetings hurriedly called whenever a bad conference crisis developed. Deputations of wounded, (mostly from Paris and the Savoie regions of France, by which Geneva is surrounded) carry their resolutions of "No More War" and "get on with your job of reducing armaments" to President Henderson and other officials of the conference.

These are the French *poilus* (or what is left of them) who served in the trenches, many of them for four and a half years, not at $1 a day, as did American soldiers, but at a *sou* par *jour*—a cent a day—as their pay. I have met many of them at Geneva. These veterans seemed "on" to the game of the munition makers, if only because most of the stuff now being revealed in Washington hearings has been printed in Socialist organs in France and discussed publicly in the French Parliament, and they have had time to digest it and to think it through.

As a result, they were, and are, demanding reductions of armaments. They are supporting the peace machinery built up by the League of Nations and the World Court, and advocating severe national and international control of the munitions business to make sure that they keep the faith. Looking these European war veterans in the face, delegates and statesmen at Geneva do not babble about taking the profits out of war.

Another reason for the view held at Geneva that exaggerated profits for the few at the expense of the many cannot be eliminated from the manufacture and sale of present-day armaments is that that happens to be the conclusion reached by many European experts on the subject. It has been advanced by the widely known German authority, Otto Lehman-Russbüldt, whose book "The Bloody International" served to wake up a napping public opinion in Europe about four years ago.

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Speaking at Grenoble, France, on the subject "The Importance of War Industries in the Problem of Peace or War," before a conference of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in the summer of 1932, he pointed out how the development of modern technique has transformed weapons for war into complicated and gigantic machines. And he claimed that in the manufacture and world distribution of these engines of death and destruction, even greater profits were available than to international trusts in other lines of commerce.

He told how, even in 1909, the engineer, Ludwig Pfeiffer, had demonstrated that in the selling price of 3000 marks (about $800) for the body of a cannon, a profit of 25 per cent could be realized. Yet the Austrian Government at the time paid 7500 marks, that is to say, two and a half times the very profitable price established by Mr. Pfeiffer. Even in times of peace, these arms and munitions industries can earn profits ranging from 200 to 300 per cent, that is, many times greater than the normal profits of other industries. From this it is easy to see, so concluded Dr. Russbüldt (and so Senator Nye and his committee are discovering), to what degree war can multiply these profits, and thus to understand the important part played by these industries in campaigns of incitement.

The owner of a small factory manufacturing electric light apparatus in one of the southern states was delighted to have his factory ear-marked by the War Department for contracts in the "next war."

"I did not get into the trenches the last time," he told the writer. "I tried every possible way to get to France only to be stuck in a regiment in Texas. Believe me, I intend making my pile the next time."

But even should a scheme be worked out by which all profits could be eliminated "in case of war," that does not solve the profits in piling up armaments on the theory of preventing war. And "preventing war" is the avowed purpose of the munitions makers and war and navy departments who are insisting upon more and more armaments for national defense.

As a solution, some are putting forward the proposal of government manufacture of armaments which, of course, would include peacetime as well as wartime production. After having been debated pro and con, off and on, for fifteen years at Geneva, the idea has lost ground there. "Consider Soviet Russia," say some. "All industry is nationalized, yet the Government has been increasing its armaments." Others point to Japan, where the Government has such a tight control over its munitions industries that "private" manufacture does not exist, according to statements of Japanese delegates at Geneva.

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In both of these cases, it is quite probable that "profits" for a few have been greatly reduced. But just because of these examples, it is now seen through experience that if the purpose is to abolish war and preparedness for war, neither nationalization nor government control of arms industries is sufficient.

Is the situation hopeless? No, says Geneva.

Is there a solution? Yes, says Geneva.

In a very modest degree, the answer may be found at the last meeting of the Disarmament Conference at Geneva on Nov. 20, 1934. At that, it was only the meeting of its Bureau or Steering Committee. But President Henderson was in the chair, and delegates of more than twenty of the sixty member states of the Conference were on hand. They compose the Steering Committee and are the backbone of the Conference.

Said Litvinoff (Soviet Russia): "I want the Conference not only to live, but to be infused with fresh and vigorous life. I am very glad that the question of disarmament is once again being dealt with."

Said Captain Eden (Great Britain): "His Majesty's Government wishes to see the Disarmament Conference conclude a convention for the reduction and limitation of armaments. Only thus can it be hoped to meet some of the most stubborn of the political difficulties of the present time, and only thus can appeasement finally be brought to the nations of the world."

Said Minister Hugh Wilson (U. S. A.): "The fundamental aim of the Conference has been and remains the completion of a general disarmament convention. The Government of the United States has stated, and firmly believes, that without disarmament there is no sound basis for peace."

However, realizing that those obstructing reductions of armaments were still having their way, and realizing, too, that the manufacture and traffic of these weapons of destruction need supervision and the searchlight of publicity, the American treaty proposals, with that as their aim, were welcomed as a step toward the real goal in view.

Another encouraging factor is the declaration of Senator Nye that his munitions investigating committee would not be stampeded into hasty recommendations on taking the profits out of war, or any other way out.

Speaking for his committee, he has stated that the hearings must continue until more of the truth is brought to light. This should also mean that due consideration will be given to the very searching discussions on this subject which have already taken place at Geneva.

of the British Theater and a Beloved Favorite of the Gallery, as Well as the Stalls

By Phyllis M. Lovell

© Patrick Fitzgerald

MISS FIELDS WITH THE FISHERFOLK

To have done the thing quite perfectly I ought to have gone to Rochdale—at least I am told that I ought. I am told that Gracie Fields is never so entirely "Our Gracie" in any part of England as she is in that bleak Lancashire town where, as a little girl, she trundled over the cobbles in her wooden clogs and heavy fringed shawl to work in the cotton mills.

But Rochdale is a long way off. Besides, at the moment I wanted her, Gracie happened to be working the music halls of London—of south London—and so I decided to make the best of it and leave Rochdale for another time. After all, a south London music hall, packed from floor to ceiling, takes some beating. I remember I felt, as I looked up at it through the stifling darkness, wedged as I was in a heated mass of men and women who had pressed themselves, four-deep, along the walls because there were no more seats to be had, that here, even though it were London, should be something worthy of Gracie's metal.

A spotlight fell from the roof upon the stage, where a couple of musicians played upon accordions and sang about somebody's mother, but the audience had not come to hear them. They had come to hear Gracie make fun—in that inimitable way of hers—of the "idle rich who talk fancy." To see her march about the stage in her splendid silver cloak and black frilly skirt that keeps getting in her way. To listen, breathless, as she sings about the haunted house where the roses have lived so much, so very much, too long; to cry, or very nearly, over the stupid youth who left his lady on the Isle of Capri, and burst into sudden laughter over the pathetic spinster with her little bottom drawer wherein, since 1894—as that makes the correct rhyme—she has saved up for a husband. London, I concluded, knows its Gracie quite as certainly as the North—although the knowing may be somewhat different—and Gracie knows her London.

I remember that I stared at my watch and wished that I might remain wedged against the wall for the next hour, because the next hour would see Gracie's turn through and I should experience again the thrill of almost perceptible contact which would occur somewhere in the vicinity of the footlights the moment she ran down her little staircase and came, billowing in her silver cloak, down stage, her head cocked a little to one side, her eyes seeking the invisible rows of pit and gallery. But this particular evening I had business on hand in Gracie's dressing-room and I must abandon the thrill. . . .

Five minutes later she was receiving me shyly. I fancy I must have expected something quite different, because I was surprised. I had thought, I suppose, that a Lancashire lassie, with the tradition of the Lancashire mills behind her would have been more assured. And she was not assured. She waved me into a seat and then sat down herself, but she made no effort to open a conversation, and, oddly enough, I felt such a sudden participation in her shyness that we sat looking blankly at each other for a space which seemed quite absurdly long.

Then I laughed. "When you are interviewed," I said, taking the plunge, "do you like to be asked questions?"

She half shook her head, and then decided that she had not intended to shake it. She thought she would like to be asked questions, but she was not sure that she could answer them, and she jumped up suddenly and, going over to the long mirror, stood looking at her reflection. The truth was, she said, that she did not like being interviewed at all, because she never knew what to say.

"Then let me do the talking," I suggested. "That would be much easier. I'll tell a story and, when it goes wrong, as it surely will, you can contradict me. How will that do?"

She was still looking at herself in the mirror, but she laughed. "All right."

"Well," I began deliberately, "once upon a time there was a little girl who lived in a poor street in a town in Lancashire. It was a dull street, and half the people who lived in it went to work in the mills, and the other half—"

© Odhams Press.

MISS GRACIE FIELDS

"Let lodgings to touring theatricals," prompted Gracie from the mirror.

"To touring theatricals," I repeated. "And the little girl thought she would like to be a touring theatrical herself, because she was ambitious—"

"No. Because she thought it would be a grand lazy life." She turned and, coming back across the room, perched herself upon the arm of her chair. "I did, really," she said. "I was lazy and I knew I could sing. So I used to sing while I played about in the street and hoped that at least one of the touring theatricals would hear me and take me on."

The theatricals did hear her, of course, but nothing came of it. She was even told more than once to "shut oop." It was not until she was 11 years old that, without consulting anybody, she entered her name for a singing competition and won it, thereby gaining for herself a week's professional engagement and the magnificent sum of 30s.

After that, she felt more certain of herself—she felt so much more certain of herself, indeed, that she persuaded her mother to allow her to join a troupe of child dancers and to go on tour with them at a salary which consisted of her board and lodging plus 1s. a week.

"I only wanted two things in those days," said Gracie, balancing herself on the arm of her chair. "To sing at the London Coliseum and to own a theatrical touring basket with an iron skewer through the fastening . . . I got them both. The Coliseum didn't come for a bit—quite a long bit—but the basket did. I found the basket in a market in London and it cost 10s.—which meant my entire savings except for 3d.—but I bought it and, because I couldn't bear to part with it—even to have it sent to my lodgings—I pushed it all the way home."

"And you have been on the stage ever since?"

"No. Not ever since."

Gracie's mother had not really liked the child troupe. She had said that Gracie ought to learn a trade, and had taken her away from the stage and made her go to the mills—which meant getting up before 6 o'clock every morning, and carrying her two little tin cans of food, and wearing clogs like the other girls. And she just couldn't settle. It wasn't any good. She used to sing and dance for the folks in the factory and that was foolish, because one day she was caught red-handed and given the sack.

"So," said Gracie, "I left. And then I had a try in a paper mill, and then I had a try at being an errand girl, and then—" she paused, as though trying to recollect the exact sequence of events. "Oh yes, it was then that I tried the 'trip' in the tram."

"The what?"

She laughed. "I'd got to know a man working in a revue. His name was Archie Pitt, and years afterward I married him, but I wasn't thinking about such things then. I was only hoping that, if I could convince him about my acting, he might rescue me. . . . One day I saw him in a tram, so I hopped in too and, in hopping, did a wonderful, hair-raising trip—such a trip that everyone in the tram began to laugh, and it took ages to make Archie see that I'd done it on purpose. But the plan worked. Archie was going to produce a revue on his own account and he wrote an act into it specially for me—an act with a trip. That started things off, and they've tripped, so to speak, ever since."

It is doubtful whether any comedienne in England—or elsewhere, for that matter—possesses at this moment quite the popularity of Grace Fields. There are others who share a genius equal, perhaps, to hers, but they are none of them quite like Gracie. Perhaps the great audiences who listen to her—audiences composed, for the most part, of the lower ten, if there is such a thing—sense something that is bigger than the mere ability to make them laugh and cry in a single moment, to hold them spellbound for just as long as she cares. Perhaps they sense that, as she puts it, she is consciously one of themselves—not "top hat." That, although the thing that people call success—and which she confesses she has never understood—may be pleasing, yet it "doesn't change things deep down—or shouldn't, anyway."

"I never wanted to be very successful," she said, crossing one long leg over the other and twiddling a toe. "There is too much responsibility and too much—well, going on and on, if you know what I mean. There are too many people depending on me—theater people, and film people, and gramophone people—"

"But you wouldn't change it?"

She considered, and then shook her head. She wouldn't change it. She loved it. She loved the people across the footlights. Loved to feel she was "on their hearth in the front parlor, like."

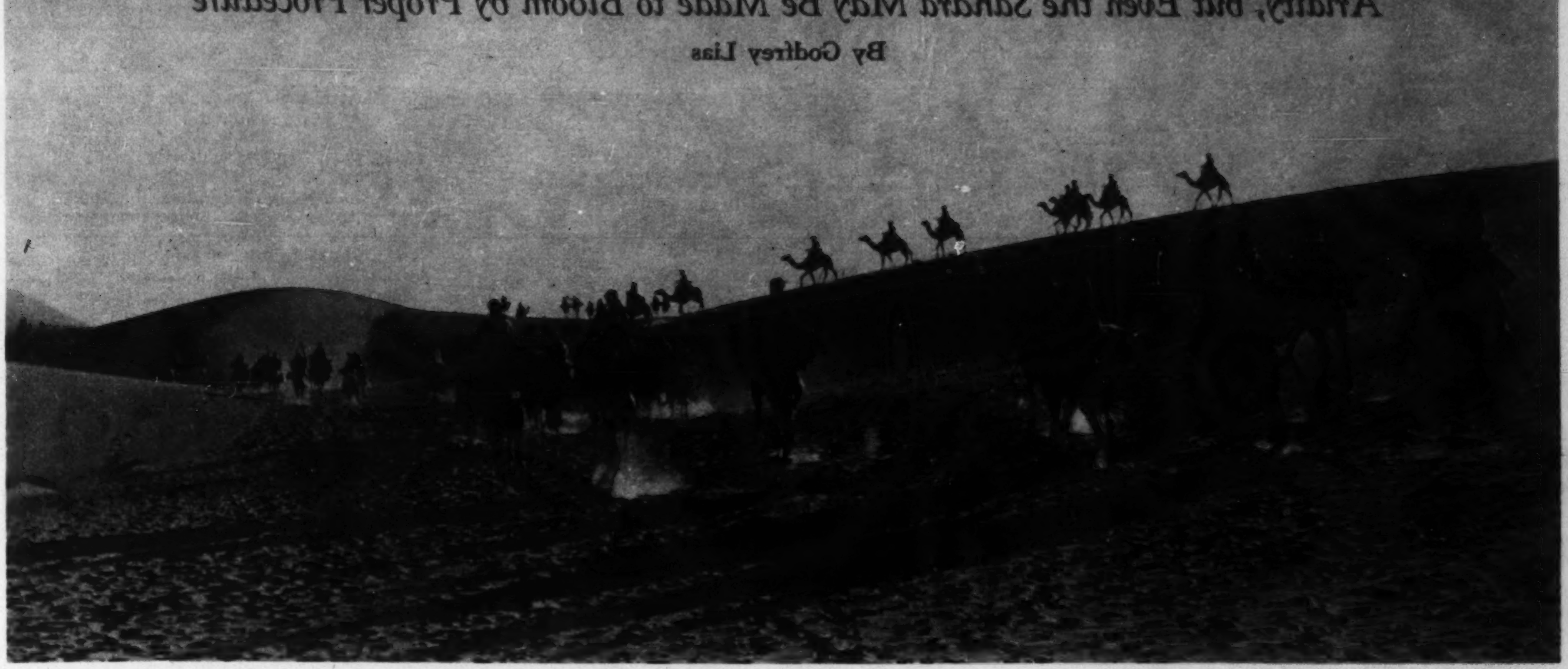
Gracie has played in revue, she has worked the halls of every town in England, she has made films, she has even indulged in "straight stuff" for Gerald du Maurier at St. James's Theater in London—although she confesses that she yielded to the temptation of slipping away from it to do variety turns between the acts. She has laid more foundation stones, and opened more bazaars, and kicked off at more football matches than any woman in England—probably. That is because she is Gracie.

She slipped off the arm of her chair

(Continued on page 13)

## ...Arduous, but Even the Sahara May Be Made to Bloom by Proper Procedure

By Godfrey Lias



Courtesy, Gainsborough Pictures, Ltd.

THE DESERT AS THE ROMANTICIST SEES IT

Caravans, Camels, and Dashing Riders Have Been Glorified in Fiction, Drama, Cinema, and the Arts—But Sand Is Not Really Glorious.

All around the world today a relentless war is going on—man versus sand. In some places the invading sand is being pushed back; in others it is gaining—a foot, a yard, a mile a year. In the southern Sahara, the desert has advanced more than 150 miles in the last two or three centuries—an average of half a mile a year. It is moving even faster today. Every fresh season finds the native tribes of Nigeria and French Equatoria driven from more and yet more villages.

Evidence of Egyptian papyri shows that at one time the Sahara and the Libyan Desert supported a fairly numerous population. Down to Roman times, the coast of North Africa from Alexandria to Tunis was one vast granary. Today much of this same area is practically devoid of vegetation during the greater part of the year. There is a brief period of lovely wild flowers among which a few Bedouins raise scanty crops of barley. That is all.

A similar tale can be told of many parts of the world. In India, in China, in North America, on the seacoasts of Lithuania, Holland, Denmark, England, in half a hundred other countries, man and sand are at war. In some of them man is on the defensive, in others he is beginning to get the upper hand.

Unwise methods of cultivation are largely responsible for the advancement of the deserts. In Africa, for example, the onward march of the Sahara is chiefly due to the native habit of burning the scrub and cutting the young twigs of the savannah dwarf trees to feed their goats. The scanty rainfall on the edge of the desert is insufficient to enable the trees and plants to replace the lost shoots. They wither; the desert sand soon swallows them up—and the rain belt retreats another mile, for the same process to happen again in the following year.

How to coax the water back again is the main problem man has to solve in combating the remorseless sand. Where there are rivers the task is comparatively easy. Egypt, with the help of the Nile, has doubled its area of cultivated land in the last 50 years. Most of the regained 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 acres have come, it is true, from the marshlands. But all along the Nile from above Khartoum to below Cairo, the low-lying parts of the desert have been driven back, thanks to the water impounded by the great man-made dams at Sennar, at Assouan, and the regulating barrages at Assiout, Zifta and Nag Hammadi.

In Iraq and in India, rivers which once used to supply water for large areas are now being harnessed once again to bring cultivation back to fields that were noted for their fertility until man's misuse enabled the desert to engulf them. In the valley of the Indus, in particular, the great Sukkur barrage and other giant engineering works have reclaimed during the last few years a province five times as large as the whole of cultivated Egypt. The latest of these constructional masterpieces in India—the Mettur dam near Madras, opened last Aug. 21—caters for 1,300,000 acres, including 300,000 acres at present unirrigated.

Not all rivers, however, are so amenable. There is one, for instance, which feeds the Lop Nor Lake in the far interior of China and at intervals plays disconcerting pranks with geography. The Swedish explorer, Sven Hedin, journeying in these regions toward the beginning of the century and again two or three years ago, found that Lop Nor had shifted several hundred miles from the place assigned to it on the maps. Investigation convinced him that the Tarim River had silted up its bed and returned to the course along which it was flowing when Marco Polo went to China in the thirteenth century. By this change it brought water once again to hundreds of square miles which had been barren for centuries.

But in doing so it also deprived other vast areas of their only water supply. Though what had been desert is once more becoming inhabited, yet, on the other hand, many poor people have been driven remorselessly from homes where until 20 years ago they lived and cultivated their crops.

Where there is no surface water, much can sometimes be done by digging wells. There is a plan on foot to irrigate the great Kalahari Desert of South Africa by means of artesian wells. In the heart of Arabia, King Ibn Saud is founding hundreds of new colonies by sinking shallow wells. He hopes by this means to turn the desert tribes from nomadism and banditry to a settled and peaceful way of living.

Water is only a few fathoms from the surface in many desert districts, besides parts of Arabia. Investigation has shown that across the Libyan Desert, for example, it would be possible by following the line of a particular stratification to establish a chain of wells from one side of the arid region to the other. There is not enough water for irrigation purposes, but this chain of wells is certainly calculated to make the Libyan Desert less formidable to travelers.

Another plan, however, which is receiving serious consideration from the Egyptian Government, would involve inundating vast desert tracts with sea water from the Mediterranean. Part of the Libyan desert is below sea level and it has therefore been proposed to siphon the sea into this area by a pipe system. En route the water would generate electrical power for Egypt. Arrived at its destination, it would soon form a vast lake with incalculable effects on the rainfall of the surrounding desert.

When once it is possible to establish permanent vegetation over a wide enough area, half the battle against the desert is won. Permanent vegetation, particularly trees—as opposed to the rich but quickly fading carpet of green herbage that covers a large part of most deserts after a passing downpour—seems to attract the rain clouds. The partial dessication that has followed the destruction of forests in parts of the United States is an example of what has happened in every continent when this fact is disregarded.

In this connection, it is worth recording that there is evidence that parts of what are now the Saharan and Libyan deserts were once well-wooded. It may well be that had our forefathers understood the rain-making role played by trees, Northern Africa, and Arabia too, would today be supporting a large agricultural population. Hence the importance of such programs as President Roosevelt's forest belt across the United States.

Even where there is ample rain, however, it is not always easy to keep the drifting sand from engulfing the sown fields. On the shores of the Baltic, for instance, there are sand dunes which the wind is moving eastward at the rate of about two yards a year and nothing so far has been found that will stop them. Woven wattle fences have a temporary effect but sooner or later the sand climbs them—and most other things.

Those who have visited Rosetta at the mouth of the Nile have convincing evidence of this. Here is a case of an inhabited town in which one now has to descend several steps to get into houses whose doorways not many years ago were on the road level.

Another and more successful method of tying the sand down to one place, used in England, Holland and elsewhere, is to plant a certain variety of coarse grass—first discovered, it is said, near Southampton, England—in clumps across the face of the sand dunes. The clumps soon spread and give shelter to other plants. In a few years the sand is well on the way to becoming moorland. Then hardy pines are planted.

(Continued on page 13)

Boyer, Paris

TO HALT CREEPING SAND

These Women Are Planting Tufts of Long-Rooted Grass in the Sand Dunes at Merlimont, in the North of France.

# Few to Give Greater Security and Happiness to the Humble Masses

By Olive I. Rabe

THE LARGE VOTE POLLED in the last election by the political party responsible for so much drastic regulation of private enterprise in the United States raises an interesting question. So does the persistence of dictatorships in Russia, Germany, Italy and other European countries, if there is any truth in the oft-repeated statement that no government can long endure without the consent of the governed. The question is—Has freedom lost its hold on the popular imagination, or are men merely becoming more realistic in their efforts to achieve freedom? Is the man in the street at last beginning to see eye to eye with the philosophers who have maintained that only law can give us freedom?

It has often been said that we move in circles or, at least, in spirals. Today men believe in the power of human effort to change conditions, especially social and economic conditions. Two centuries ago men also held this belief, but in the nineteenth century it was thoroughly discredited, which explains much of the opposition to the social legislation of the last decade of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the present century. Now the pendulum has swung back again, and today men believe with the thinkers of two centuries ago that human effort can help remold the world "nearer to the Heart's Desire!"

Accordingly, we find men turning hopefully to law for righting social injustices. "There ought to be a law against it," expresses the popular sentiment that we can and must change conditions for the better. New times demand new freedom, or perhaps we should say new freedoms, since there is no such thing as freedom in general in this world of struggling, striving human beings. Freedom, like everything else, is relative to the civilization of the time and place, and we are confident in this twentieth century that we can secure the freedoms demanded by our times.

The freedoms which will satisfy men differ with changing social conditions. Never before have men envisaged a time when enough material goods could be produced to satisfy the needs of all. Never before has a 30-hour working week seemed economically feasible, let alone socially desirable. Never before have we heard so much agitation for old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, prohibition of child labor, the right to bargain collectively, and other laws to give greater freedom to the plain people. Laws in favor of a fuller life for the "forgotten man" have been the creation of modern times.

The first factory act in England, limiting the employment of children in textile mills, was not passed until 1802. Children of five and six years were working in the mills from 15 to 16 hours a day. It took 25 years of education and agitation to raise the age limit to 9 years! But times have changed. The new laws of the twentieth century are bringing new freedom to forgotten men, in spite of the opposition of those who are not forgotten.

Those who confuse freedom with license might be inclined to mock at the idea that only law can give us freedom. To them the essence of law is restraint, and the sight of freedom is lack of restraint. But in so thinking they distort the meaning of both freedom and law. Just what is this freedom that men have struggled for in all centuries and in all ages? Certainly the demand has never been to be free from *all* restraint, but only to be free from some particular restraint which could be borne with no longer. And each freedom gained for one class meant a corresponding restraint upon another class, for freedom and restraint go hand in hand.

For instance, when a slave class gained its physical freedom, the owners lost the right to control their former slaves and were restrained from violating the newly won freedom. When freedom from unequal and burdensome taxes was gained, those who benefited by the former system were constrained to cease their exactions. So it is meaningless to talk of freedom as if it could ever imply removal of all restraints from all men. In fact, the concept of freedom could never have arisen except against a background of restraining law.

Restraint in itself, instead of being antithetical to freedom, is the mold which gives each concrete freedom its form and substantiality and all the permanence which it possesses. This explains why, after men have gained their demand for any particular freedom, they seek to have it embodied into law in order that it may thereafter be free from the caprice of any ruler.

An illuminating instance of the dependence of freedom upon law is seen in our every-day relationship with the physical world about us. Without law in the sense in which it is used in the physical sciences, it is evident that we might not even have the freedom to continue to exist as organisms. The sun without warning could cease to radiate light; the earth could leave its orbit and start careening off into space, only to be annihilated by a terrific collision with some other heavenly body.

Or if these major calamities failed to materialize, lesser ones could be equally fatal to our freedom to continue to exist. What if oxygen and hydrogen, combined in the usual proportions, instead of giving us water should suddenly generate a destructive gas? What if water heated to the boiling point should cease to form steam? What if electricity should lose its potency? Without uniformity—that is, without law—in nature, all tools and machinery would be useless, and even if we could survive, we should have to earn our bread by the sweat of our brows in so literal a sense that we would be free to do nothing else. Fig trees might bear thistles, or worse, and the freedom "to eat of the tree" would be an empty freedom indeed.

Natural laws give us freedom because we know what to expect and can plan accordingly. No amount of human revolt can shift their pressure. But with man-made laws it is different. Law in this sense implies control of individuals in a social order by means of organized government. The restraints imposed by human laws must and do change with changing social conditions. And it is not these legal restraints in themselves which we complain of. It is, rather, the incidence of some particular restraint when it continues to fall in such a way that it protects a given interest at the expense of some other interest that has just as good a right, or perhaps a better right, to protection. There have been long periods in the past when social conditions changed but slowly and when the restraints of the law were well suited to secure the dominant need of the time—stability. There have been other periods when rapidly changing social conditions made it necessary for the molds of the law to become fluid so they could be reshaped. It is through such a period that we are now passing.

With the great increase in production of all kinds of goods since the war and the displacement of many men by machines in practically all industries, the consuming power of the great masses has not been able to keep pace. Instead of an ever-increasing buying power on the part of the miners, builders, factory workers, railroad workers and farmers, even before the depression, there was a shrinking buying power due to unemployment brought about by labor-saving machinery. The depression resulting from this failure of consumption to balance with production has opened people's eyes. The working man is out to do something about it.

Now on the street corners, in the home, over the radio, in clubs—everywhere—the common man is talking politics and economics as he has never talked them before. He is calling for laws which, through restraints on a small class of people at the top, will give greater freedom to the large class of people at the bottom. The NRA codes were designed toward this end, and much of the legislation now before Congress has freedom for forgotten men as its objective. We have come a long way from the dismal economics of the early nineteenth century, when Ricardo, the English economist, said that "like all other contracts, wages should be left to the fair and free competition of the market, and should never be controlled by the interference of the legislature."

The minimum freedoms in any civilized scheme of things today must include freedom to have sufficient food, freedom to procure necessary clothing, freedom to have a roof over one's head, and freedom to live a normal family life. If men in large numbers can be deprived of these essential freedoms, is it not arresting evidence that the restraints of the law are protecting less essential freedoms of the few at the expense of the necessary freedoms of the many?

Today the freedom of all classes, propertied and propertyless alike, depends upon law to a greater degree than ever before. It is self-evident that the propertied classes could have no security of possession without law, nor could they have any security of transactions. The security of transactions in a commercial age like the present depends upon the enforceability of promises—the promises of the Government to redeem its paper currency and its many billions of dollars' worth of bonds, the promises of corporations to pay their bonds when they mature, the promises of banks to depositors, the promises of insurance companies to policyholders and, last but not least, the promises involved in millions of every-day purchases and sales in the course of ordinary business.

Unless the law gave stability to such promises, our interdependent economic life based on division of labor could not go on. We should be reduced to the poverty so well pictured by Adam Smith in "The Wealth of Nations" as the fate of nations which have not discovered the blessings of specialization.

A theoretical freedom may stand in the way of an effective freedom, as everyone who has followed the history of protective labor legislation knows. Theoretical freedom of contract blocked the way for years and held back the realization of the practical freedom to be gained through laws restricting hours, prohibiting insanitary conditions of work, and prescribing minimum wages. An eight-hour law for women, although an interference by the state with the theoretical freedom of contract, is a necessary condition to the realization of effective freedom in an industrial society where giants bargain with pygmies.

Freedom for the propertyless must be translated into terms which have real significance in our industrial age: economic security, decent wages, shorter hours, healthful working conditions. Wise social engineering demands that we cease to think of property in terms of private right and think of it instead in terms of social function.

In our interdependent, complex society, great numbers of men feel the effects of low wages, of the business cycle, and of seasonal and technological unemployment. Freedom from these misfortunes can by law be granted to the helpless individual. This has already been done to a certain extent in the case of industrial accidents through workmen's compensation laws. The next step will be for the law to provide security from low wages, unemployment and old age. So long as the worker can be deprived of the essentials of a mere physical existence through social causes over which he has no control, he has no freedom worthy of the name.

Because theoretical freedoms will not feed the hungry, they will be readily sacrificed for something which gives promise of being more sustaining. No coup d'etat gave Hitler his dictatorial power. The German people imposed a dictatorship upon themselves, not because they had ceased to love freedom, but because they believed that a more effective freedom would be possible with a more rigid organization. The old economic order based on individual competition had failed to give the minimum of essential freedoms to the masses, so they turned to enforced co-operation under an iron hand. Time alone will tell whether they will achieve a greater measure of effective freedom under the new regime. And, if the lowest common denominator of freedom is once secured for all, other claims and interests can be counted on to assert themselves until they become effective.

Today men are becoming more and more realistic in their attitude toward freedom and the laws. The returns in the American election last November showed the trend. A functional attitude toward law marks the thinking of many these days, although this attitude is as yet more pronounced outside the ranks of the legal profession than within it. There is a growing demand that the restraints of the law be adjusted so that a maximum of human wants may be satisfied; in other words, so that there may be effective freedom for the many. The forgotten man has become a potent symbol in the struggle for new freedoms.

There Is a Growing Demand That the Restraints of the Law Be Adjusted So That . . . There May Be Effective Freedom for the Many.

to View the World Itself, but All on Voyages

By Robert W. I

The Big S. S. Empress of Britain Is at Anchor Off Madeira on a World Cruise.

BLUE SEAS AND BLUE SKIES

Courtesy Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd.

Picture yourself aboard a giant liner, outbound for some storied port. It is a cruise—a new form of adventure. Beyond the ship's prow, as in a mirage, loom the pyramids of Egypt, the Great Wall of China, the glorious harbor of Rio. Perhaps you hear in fancy the soft music of tropical strings, the drums of an African tribal dance, or the street sounds of Benares. Is it history, romance, color—or what?—that lifts you out of your chair to fly in imagination to the other side of the world? Whatever it is, you probably will follow your imagination one day—on a cruise.

Somewhere in southern seas, even now, beneath a late summer sun or under the brilliant night sky of that hemisphere, ride three great liners. They sailed away in the frigid days of early January, and they will not return until late in May. For five months their several hundred passengers watch the map of the world unroll itself before their very eyes, and become animate with color, sound and drama.

Back in London, New York, or in a thousand other places, a brisk trade goes on in exciting clothes and equipment for those who are soon to sail for the Mediterranean, the West Indies, South America, the North Cape, or some one of the other cruise destinations—perhaps even to the heart of Africa! For cruising has made the sea lanes populous, and it has left few corners of the world unvisited by tourists.

One thinks, with a sigh, of the hardships endured by those explorers of other times—of the Vikings, who cruised north and as far west as Newfoundland; of Pilgrims and Crusaders, of Marco Polo, who crossed Asia and opened a continent to Europeans; of Vasco da Gama, who sailed around Africa to India; of Christopher Columbus, who presented the challenge of a new world, and of the dashing Conquistadors who accepted that challenge—Balboa, Cortez, Coronado, Pizarro, Vespucci, and a host of others. Perhaps greatest of all was the voyage of Ferdinand Magellan, who first circumnavigated the globe. Then there were Sir Francis Drake and, notably, Capt. James Cook, who explored the Pacific and discovered Australia and New Zealand. And Dr. David Livingstone, who ventured into "darkest" Africa; Robert E. Peary, who reached the North Pole in 1909; and Roald Amundsen, who attained the South Pole in 1911. And so many others!

But how different are the experiences of present-day voyagers. They sail in big, fast ships, and want for no comfort or convenience. Hardship never was a virtue in itself, and these travelers enjoy rooms with baths, air conditioning, electric lights, music by good orchestras, the finest foods perfectly served, swimming pools, sometimes even sand beaches on deck, cinema shows with the latest pictures, lectures, libraries, programs of games and entertainment aship and ashore, often with paid performers; laundry service, barber shops and hairdressers, gymnasiums, wide deck spaces, tennis courts, squash courts, open air restaurants—in fact, just about everything the most exacting traveler could want. They are floating hotels—these cruise ships—and when they depart, particularly for long cruises, the occasions often are brilliant social affairs.

There was a time, and that not so long ago, when—in America, at least—a "trip abroad" was the travel event of a lifetime, and meant a tour of five or six European countries. Europe was the outpost of the world for most persons. Other continents hardly could be said to exist except in books. The affairs of empire, and the proximity of the Continent, made Britons greater travelers, but, even so, trips "abroad" were relatively uncommon.

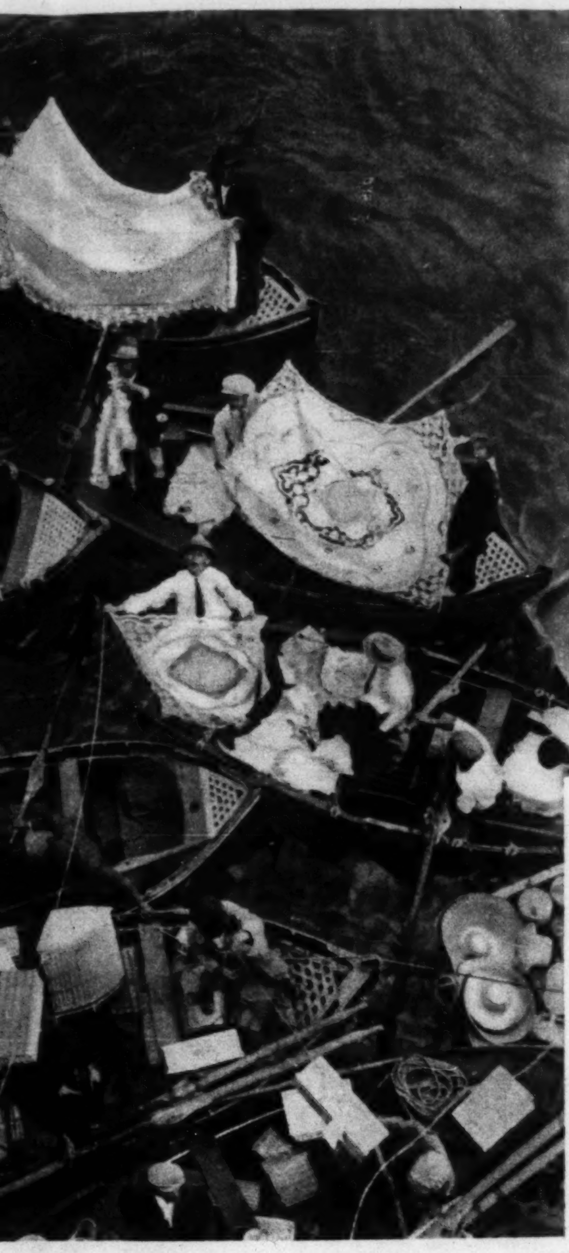
The World War changed all that. Families in the United States who saw 2,000,000 men actually go to Europe, and families in Canada who saw about 425,000 sail "over there," naturally felt a curiosity about what "somewhere in France" might look like. After the war the introduction of "cabin liners," "tourist third," and "tourist class" permitted literally thousands to satisfy that curiosity, especially during the nineteen-twenties. So the travel appetite was whetted, and the stage set for the cruise.

There have been three periods in cruising, so far, in the view of travel experts. For years before the war many conducted tours had gone to Europe, but there had been only one cruise, in the sense of a party living aboard ship and moving from port to port. That took place as an experiment in 1913, when the opening of the Panama Canal permitted the first Atlantic-Pacific traffic at reasonable cost to the traveler in time and money.

The initial period in the present history of cruising began in 1922, when the first postwar world cruise set out. It was a costly junket, and not for the average pocketbook, but it fixed the pattern for annual sailings to certain ports. This first era continued until 1930, and during that time annual world cruises were offered by some of the big ship lines, and actively sponsored by a few of the best travel agencies. The ships would journey from 35,000 to 40,000 miles, carrying 300 to 400 passengers on a voyage lasting four or five months and following an itinerary intended to bring travelers to each place at the most ideal season. Somewhat shorter cruises to the Mediterranean, to the "Land of the Midnight Sun," the West Indies, and South America also began during those years.

Atlantic passenger trade fell off sharply in 1930, and the companies found themselves with many idle ships. Someone thought of developing the short cruise; a number of persons—ship captains and travel agents, chiefly—dispute the origin of that idea. However, in 1931 the "Cruise to Nowhere" was offered on crack Atlantic liners. For $50 it was possible to spend a week end at sea, sailing from and returning to New York without touching at another port. The idea caught on, and so began the second era.

This was during the prohibition period, and the ships were crowded with a new type of traveler, who saw in the cruise an opportunity to get outside of



"I SAY, I SAY!"

Floating Merchants Display Their Wares, With Much Vocal Assistance

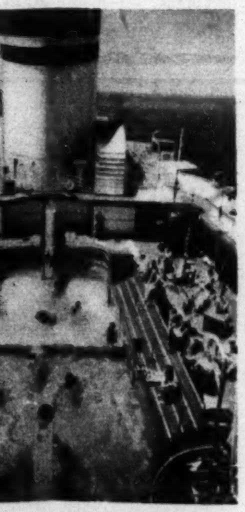
ON THE WAY TO THE PYRAMIDS

Camels, Carriages and Other Vehicles Must Be Recruited in Sufficient Numbers to Transport Large Groups—Not Always So Easy.

Courtesy the Italian Line

NO SUN-DODGERS HERE

On Days at Sea or After a Busy Tour in Port, These Empress of Britain Cruisers Stretch Out on Deck.



FOR A PLUNGE IN M

The Great Swimming Pools in the Conte

Liners Are Popular Wi

# [V]oyages That Should Make Them Wiser Citizens

[Ro]bert W. Desmond

the 12-mile limit and legally drink his fill. Collectively, he made such complete use of that opportunity that the cruises came to be known as "whoopee cruises" and as "alcoholidays." Eleven such week-end voyages carried 7000 persons out to sea and back. On one trip $2800 worth of liquor was sold to about 800 passengers in the first 24 hours at sea, and they made "the night riotous with revelry," as a Monitor editorial put it.

So riotous were they, indeed, that "Cruises to Nowhere" soon were halted by the United States Government on a legal technicality. But the companies were willing to stop them, too, because of difficulties caused by passengers, including gunplay on shipboard and damage suits against the lines for injuries sustained in the turmoil. Efforts were made, instead, to attract those reputable persons who wanted a change of climate and surroundings and a quiet holiday. The number of short cruises, especially, increased rapidly after 1930, largely as a result of this new appeal.

The companies also sought for attractive novelties and interesting itineraries on the longer cruises. So the Malolo of the Matson Line made a 25,000-mile voyage round the rim of the Pacific in the autumn of 1931. The Swedish-American Line co-operated with Intourist, Inc., to begin cruises to Russia in 1932. The Lurline of the Matson Line carried a group on a 30,000-mile cruise of the South Seas and Oriental ports in the spring of 1933. In the summer of 1934 the Troms Steamship Company of Norway ran a cruise to the Arctic Circle aboard an icebreaker, which steamed through ice packs bearing passengers of seven nations. Last autumn the Malolo made an elaborate 17,000-mile voyage around South America.

In Great Britain, too, cruises became extremely popular—even more so than in the United States, by some figures. In 1930, it is estimated, 24,000 persons went on 68 cruises from British ports. In 1932 some 120,000 persons went on 175 cruises, and in 1933 those totals were about doubled, with 250,000 persons going on 300 cruises.

IN THE LESSER SUNDA ISLANDS

Starting Off to Show a Variety of Articles to Passengers Aboard the S. S. Franconia.

Courtesy Cunard White Star, Ltd.

[S]AY, I SAY!"

... Vocal Assistance, to Passengers in a Mediterranean Cruise Ship.

London News Agency Photos, Ltd.

The third era of cruising started with the repeal of prohibition in the United States, at the end of 1934. Some travel men believed repeal might curtail the cruise business, but it did not. People still wanted to travel; the only result was that shipboard behavior improved, and the cruise ships are almost all sailing with no vacancies aboard.

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The Atlantic liners which make the West Indies and Mediterranean cruises have been particularly well patronized. The motorship Kungsholm of the Swedish-American Line is outstanding, both for its cruises to the West Indies in winter and to the North Cape in summer. Its so-called "Top-of-the-World Cruise" for next summer was nearly sold out early in February. Unlike most ships, this popular cruise liner actually turns business away if necessary to keep the standard of patronage high. It chooses the persons it is willing to take on its cruises and rejects doubtful applicants, so that it is practically a social recommendation to have been on a Kungsholm cruise. The Columbia, of the Panama Pacific Line, an affiliate of the United States Lines, has been a well patronized cruise ship to Nassau, and the company is arranging later cruises to Caribbean ports. The Canadian National Steamships also run West Indies cruises throughout the year, and the Eastern Steamship Lines during the winter months.

TOURISTS AT NAZARETH

Most Mediterranean and World Cruises Arrange for Voyagers to Visit the Holy Land.

Courtesy the Italian Line

The Aquitania, of the Cunard White Star Line, has made two Mediterranean cruises this season, with full passenger lists, and has recently sailed on another; while the Rex and other Italian Line ships have been popular for the same type of cruise. The Roma of that line is preparing now for an unusually elaborate cruise to the Mediterranean in the summer. The Empress of Britain, of the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., on its annual cruise around the world, sailed in January with 400 passengers, a full list, paying the highest rates for passage since cruises began, a total of about $2,000,000. The Franconia also sailed in January with a full passenger list for its annual world cruise, which is largely in the southern hemisphere this year. The Resolute of the Hamburg-American-North German Lloyd Line, which has been making world cruises every year since 1924, is carrying 380 fortunate passengers on this trip, which likewise left in January and will return in May. The Australian-Oriental Line sponsors equally de luxe cruises in the south Pacific.

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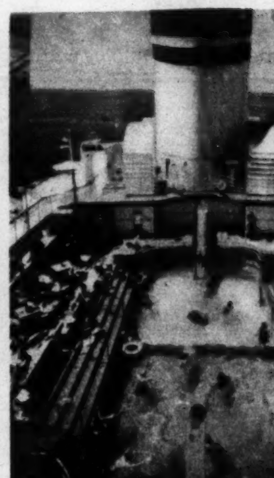
The short cruises are run mostly in the depth of winter and in the height of summer for those persons who wish to use a two or three weeks' vacation to advantage. There are also short cruises at Easter and other holiday times. Bermuda and Nassau, as short cruise objectives, have won great popularity in the eastern part of the United States, with two fine new ships of the Furness Bermuda Line, the Monarch of Bermuda and the Queen of Bermuda, winning generous patronage. Nassau came into special favor after the disorders in Havana had made travelers hesitate to go there in as great numbers as formerly. On the west coast, popular cruises go to Alaska, via Alaska Steamship Company ships, and to the Hawaiian Islands aboard Matson Line ships, and others. These are slightly longer, however, and are more exactly comparable to the easterners' summer cruises to Nova Scotia, the Saguenay, Quebec and Murray Bay by the Eastern Steamship Lines, the Canada Steamship Company, and other ships.

From Great Britain the shorter cruises run to Madeira and the Canary Islands, and to the Mediterranean. Cruises to Egypt, the Holy Land, the Grecian Islands, to Jamaica and the West Indies, and to the North Cape are standard fare for Britons, while some longer cruises go around Africa and to South America, and one features a trip "1000 miles up the Amazon in an ocean liner." Britons also join the various cruises that go around the world.

South America has been coming into prominence for cruises, with world voyages and West Indies trips often calling at certain ports. A dozen winter,

(Continued on page 14)



[S]PLUNGE IN MID-OCEAN

[Po]ols in the Conte di Savoia and Other Italian [Liners] Are Popular With Cruisers.

AND SO TO BED

One of the Most Attractive Staterooms in the Franconia Is an Index to the Comfort Available Aboard Many Cruise Ships.

Strafford, by C. V. Wedgwood. London: Jonathan Cape. 15s.

THE CAREER OF STRAFFORD will probably long continue to interest us, for he is a typical figure in a controversy which is still living. The old furious denunciations have died down, but the dispute remains. He still stands as the great advocate of government for the people and of the people; but as the strenuous enemy of government by the people. That his ideals were noble is now generally conceded; and even his opponents sympathize with him in his catastrophic fall.

That fall had many causes. He was serving a weak and vacillating master, who never understood him or fully trusted him. In his laudable zeal to destroy abuses, and to save the people of Ireland from being oppressed by rascals, he was overhasty, and stirred up a host of unscrupulous enemies at once. He had none of the suppleness and affability which help to smooth the path of reformers, and he often spoke unadvisedly with his lips. Confident in his own rectitude, he scarcely ever stooped to explain his actions, and rode roughshod over prejudices and precedents. In the mass of eulogy and slander which contemporaries lavished on his name, we can read one thing clearly, that he was wanting in tact. As a result, when the crisis came, he found himself almost destitute of friends, and men who had supported his policy, or even inspired it, while he was strong, were only too glad to make him a scapegoat when he was weak. He was, in fact, the veritable hero of the old sort of tragedy, a great and high-minded man, who fell, it is true, through force of circumstances, but also largely through flaws in his own character.

I have never seen the story better told, or the character better sketched, than in this book of Miss Wedgwood's. As is natural in a biographer, she admires her hero, but she is not blind to his faults. The work is well written, and shows everywhere the marks of hard study and wide research. She picks her way cautiously amid the pitfalls of legend and hearsay which beset the path of all historians, but especially of historians dealing with distracted times: and where conjecture is necessary, lets us know it is conjecture.

His course was throughout consistent: his ideal was efficiency. For this end, King and Parliament must work together, but the King must have the right of acting by prerogative in times of emergency. The quarrel arose over the definition of "emergency": the King held one view, Parliament another, and Strafford understood neither King nor Parliament. Charles was the wrong monarch for the times, and the times had created a Parliament with new claims and new purposes. Between the two, Strafford fell. As an Elizabethan statesman he would have rivaled Burleigh; had he been born late enough to understand the changed conditions, he might have worked with Pym and Hampden.

But there is always a fascination in high failure. We are more deeply interested in Hannibal than in Scipio, in Napoleon than in Wellington. Few stories of such failure are more enthralling than that of Strafford; and Miss Wedgwood has risen to the height of her argument.

E. E. KELLETT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# Swift in Undress

**The Letters of Jonathan Swift to Charles Ford**, edited by David Nichol Smith. New York: Oxford University Press. $5.

PROFESSOR SMITH DOES not make it clear how it happened that these 51 letters, all but one of them hitherto unpublished, were unknown to Frank Elrington Ball, the editor of the immense six-volume collected edition of Swift's correspondence, hitherto regarded as definite. That so large a body of important material remained lost to view is the more surprising in view of the fact that 10 letters, selected at random from the batch, were sold at auction 40 years ago. One would have thought that the record of this sale would have put scholars upon the trail of the rest. Fortunately nine of the 10 letters then sold have been traced (most of them to the Morgan library) and of the missing item a description with a brief, direct quotation was included in the sale catalogue. So the collection is virtually intact as it was left by Charles Ford. Descendants of the recipient are responsible for the present publication, which is admirably edited by Professor Smith, together with some letters from Ford to Swift and with a few poems by Swift found among the Ford papers. The introduction is a model of precise scholarship and there is the commentary necessary if we are to understand the many illusions to the politics and personages of the period.

Charles Ford was a young friend and admirer of Swift, who was more fully in the confidence of that genius than those friends of greater fame with whom the Dean corresponded. Swift appears to have been at greater ease when writing to him than when writing to anyone else. If the letters suffer in consequence from careless informality of style, they gain in intimacy and lack of restraint. As Professor Smith puts it, "Their distinction is that, better than any series of letters to any other friend, they give us Swift in undress." The editor adds: "We know him the better for seeing him in undress. From beginning to end there is not one word which even the most squeamish editor would wish to omit." This consideration certainly casts light upon Swift; but in view of the many offenses to the squeamish (and to readers, even, not excessively squeamish) in the Dean's published work, it casts perhaps an even more favorable light upon the character of Charles Ford, their recipient. Swift seems to have been careful to adapt his matter and his manner to the taste of his correspondent.

Most of the comments upon public affairs and allusions to party politics will be of interest only to special students of Swift and his period. There is more general interest in the scanty pictures which the letters afford of Swift's life in Ireland. But the most interesting passages are those which refer to "Gulliver's Travels." Certain references serve to date its composition more precisely than has hitherto been possible; certain other references make clearer, though not yet entirely clear, the circumstances of the publication of the great satire. As everybody knows, the original manuscript has disappeared. Only a transcript was submitted to the printer, in order that through a recognition of Swift's autograph the authorship of so libelous a book should not be traced to him. But when after the first edition appeared, "mangled and murdered," as Swift said, by the printer, who, not content with deleting authentic passages, added other passages of his own, the author wished to amend the text and restore what had been suppressed, he was able to make use of an interleaved copy prepared by Ford from the original manuscript in which he had noted all the errors of the first published version. What became of the manuscript after Ford had access to it to make these annotations does not appear.

Appended to the collection, in addition to the few poems (which will be of little interest save to professed Swiftians), are letters from Gay, Pope and others to Charles Ford. They serve to add certain touches to the portrait we now have of a man who, having been the confidential friend of one of the greatest of English geniuses, deserves to be rescued from oblivion.

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"Mungo Park and the Quest of the Niger," by Stephen Gwynn, is on the spring list of Putnam. The English edition (Macmillan) was reviewed on Dec. 12, 1934, in these columns.

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Scribner is publishing in the United States Tomás Ó Grohan's "The Islandman," the English edition of which (Chatto & Windus) was reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor Dec. 11, 1934.

**The Gate Theater, Dublin**, edited by Bulmer Hobson. Dublin: The Gate Theater Company. 10s. 6d.

THEATERS OF THE LITTLE OR ART kind, the world over, struggling for recognition, will find comfort and encouragement in this volume, in which the story of the Dublin Gate Theater's progress is told in vivid style. Furthermore, it is a publication which will have considerable value for the layman who takes more than a mere playgoer's interest in drama and dramatic production.

Beautifully illustrated with color and photographic reproductions of settings designed by Miceal MacLiammoir and constructed within the theater itself, the actual narrative of the progress of the venture, which started as an experiment in the tiny Peacock Theater, within the Abbey Theater Building, is from the pen of Denis Johnston, author of "The Old Lady Says 'No!'" "The Moon in the Yellow River," "A Bride for the Unicorn," etc., and a director of the Gate.

Step by step, Mr. Johnston traces the Gate's career. Concealing nothing, he relates how, when it was facing a momentous decision as to whether the theater should carry on or be closed, financial aid came from an unexpected quarter. That was in December, 1930. The situation was saved for the time being but still the audiences did not materialize and the end of the 1930-31 season brought with it new doubts. Nevertheless, the theater reopened in August with an improved audience but it was not until "Jew Süss" was staged, in October, that the Gate at last came into its own. This play marked the turning point and the Gate has since advanced steadily in the affections of the Dublin playgoing public, until today the theater's difficulty is not that of attracting audiences but of accommodating them.

This condition is in magnificent contrast with that obtaining during the first 18 months of the present theater's life. Then, superb productions of fine plays, finely acted, played to sparse audiences, and the wonder is that the company found the heart to rehearse the next play, even while they appeared nightly in the current bill, feeling that nothing they could do would increase the attendance. It speaks well for their enthusiasm and for their determination to succeed.

Hilton Edwards contributes an intensely interesting article on his theories as to production and he exemplifies them with detailed descriptions of his method of staging major works in accordance with his idea of the art of the living theater. So to speak, he takes the reader not merely behind the scenes but into the very mind of the producer and of the actor. He makes one see the theater as a thing of life and yet outside of life. He is a stanch believer in the mystery of the theater and advocates its retention and the preservation of its imaginative influences.

A full list of the productions made by the Gate during the period beginning with October, 1928, and ending with June, 1934, is included in the volume. These number 89 in all and they represent every country in the world in which drama is known. Twenty-five productions were world premières. Nineteen were one-act or short plays and one was a three-night cycle.

Among the plays staged were "Peer Gynt," "The Hairy Ape," "Anna Christie," "The Terrible Meek," "Back to Methusaleh," "The Merchant of Venice," "Romeo and Juliet," "Hamlet," "Richard the Third," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "Berkeley Square," "Death Takes a Holiday" and "Cyrano De Bergerac."

When one considers the small size of the Gate stage, the very mention of some of the foregoing plays conjures up the task of the producer in giving them convincing production.

J. J. H.

---

McBride has now published in the United States, under the title of "Attack on Everest," Hugh Ruttledge's account of the 1933 Mt. Everest expedition. The English edition of the book, called "Everest, 1933," and published in London by Hodder & Stoughton, was reviewed in these columns Oct. 31, 1934.

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Dutton is the American publisher of Walter Starkie's "Spanish Raggle-Taggle," the English edition of which (John Murray) was reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor Dec. 22, 1934.

*Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of* THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.


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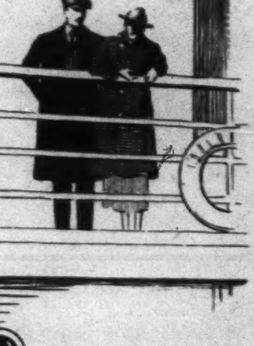

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upon to achieve originality both of subject matter and of treatment. His books are, perhaps, a specialized taste. That is to say, some readers admire his "One More Spring" and believe that beneath the surface lies a deeply significant comment upon human affairs; while others see in it only rather a silly parable, because their friends do not settle down like that, damply and unconventionally, in a leaf-shrouded tool house of Central Park.

It will be much the same with "Road of Ages." A few will savor and delight in it; the rest will protest that the Jews have not gone and are not likely to go in a body into exile in the Gobi Desert. Therefore, why write about it? It is not wisdom to look to Mr. Nathan for plausibility; realism is no vehicle for his exploration into the mélange of human emotions and longings and heritages. Yet "Road of Ages," if one will take a little trouble over it, is not without its profound application to this present day.

⁂

There are no preliminaries at all; the book does not begin any more than it ends. Suddenly we find ourselves looking on at an immensely long and tragic procession of Jews who come from all countries of the world and are journeying together to a land which they hope offers shelter and safety—even though its name is the Gobi Desert. They go in motorcars, on horseback, astride bicycles, inside caravans, on foot, according as their social positions warrant. All are there—the German natural scientist and musician, the American vendor of delicatessen, the French financier whose wife regrets her boudoir on the Boulevard Haussmann, peasants from a dozen lands; young and old, rabbis and poets, young girls

intangible, with which they were encumbered before they were driven from their homes. The Socialists and the Communists are confident they will have the

ROBERT NATHAN

making of a new world after their patterns; but equally certain are the capitalists that, though they may have lost their wealth temporarily, opportunities will not be lacking for them to accumulate more. Must there not be great corporations and power plants and factories at their destination's end? Together, determinedly, they celebrate their feasts and holy days in frozen fields or along muddy roads—not the lighting of a single candle must be overlooked nor the eating of a morsel of that unleavened bread prescribed for them since Old Testament days. They fall in love, they weary and falter, they quarrel and argue and misunderstand. At the end of the book they have not arrived; they are simply pressing on, with the Gobi still far away.

⁂

Mr. Nathan has written his parable with a clear and fresh simplicity. It flows on in something of the rhythm of a Bible narrative, and it is truly Biblical in its concept and in its slow dignity. As one reads, one realizes that this story is two-dimensional. It is not merely an imaginary picture of an ancient people going toilsomely into exile, sadly, courageously; it is equally a picture of the laborious progress of all humanity, out of its slavery and degredation, on to a place of peace and plenty and sanctuary. Does not Mr. Nathan, on a fore-leaf, quote the prophet Jeremiah: "Therefore fear thou not, O my servant Jacob, saith the Lord; neither be dismayed, O Israel: for, lo, I will save thee from afar, and thy seed from the land of their captivity; and Jacob shall return, and shall be in rest, and be quiet, and none shall make him afraid."

MARGARET WILLIAMSON


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D

Hazlitt ever written a complete autobiography, the story of his entire life instead of the story of his desolating love affair, he would have constructed the tale around the years during which he courted and adored Sarah Walker, the lodginghouse keeper's daughter. The experiences of those years are the subject of his "Liber Amoris." Since he himself gave that story to the world, braving the scandal that it occasioned, it is no betrayal of his memory nor does it involve any false emphasis to make it the center of a biography of the great critic. In his essay on "The Pleasure of Hating" he wrote: "Mistaken as I have been in my public and private hopes, calculating others from myself, and calculating wrong; always disappointed where I placed most reliance; the dupe of friendship, and the fool of love."

Such was his own estimate of himself; and his latest biographer has put these tragic words upon his title page as an epigraph. The first hundred pages of the narrative fashion for us a portrait of the man till the moment when he was ready

book Mr. Pearson has preserved a just proportion, since his subject is not Hazlitt the critic but Hazlitt the man.

As would be expected, the central portion of the book is in the main a condensed version of the "Liber Amoris." Some readers may hold that Mr. Pearson pays too much attention to tiny details; but Hazlitt himself would not have agreed with such a criticism. The story is made up of such small and, to outward seeming, insignificant details; the effect of the tragedy is cumulative. It would be unfair to Mr. Pearson to imply that he has merely condensed Hazlitt's own narrative. At many points he supplements it with material drawn from other contemporary sources.

The characterization of Mrs. Hazlitt is an example of the defect of Mr. Pearson's method. He has written about a man for whom he cherishes an immense admiration and an abounding sympathy; and because Hazlitt was unjustly and scurrilously attacked in the press and in society by many of his influential contemporaries, Mr. Pearson permits his sympathy for him to depict him against a dark background.

⁂

Poor Mrs. Hazlitt is made a figure of fun. In order to heighten the effect of Hazlitt's life-long loyalty to the ideals of the French Revolution a contrasting picture of the "apostasy" of Wordsworth, Coleridge and Southey is drawn which is so much oversimplified as to be a caricature of the actual circumstances of their change of political convictions. That change, in the cases of Wordsworth and Coleridge at any rate, was a matter of years of anxious deliberation and searching of heart.

For the rest, the pathetic and tragic story is told with sympathy and clarity and with a fine command of narrative and portraiture. The biography is rich in characterizations of Hazlitt's friends and enemies. Sometimes these are sketches but a few lines in length; at other times they are drawn full-length. The smaller sketches, though lively, are often necessarily incomplete and one-sided; but the portrait of Hazlitt the man in the full maturity of his fame and genius, in the years just before the meeting with

essayist. We are told again and again that he was a supreme artist in English prose; but the statement is not supported by any critical examination of the writings. After all, it is these writings that give significance and lasting interest to the love story. Without them it would have long since been forgotten; and if Hazlitt had not chosen to tell it in the "Liber Amoris" it would have been impossible for Mr. Pearson to narrate it again. So the biography is not a complete portrait; but within the limits which Mr. Pearson set himself it is enthrallingly interesting and vigorously partisan. It is refreshing in these days to read a biography in which the "hero," instead of being "exposed" and betrayed, is defended lustily against all comers.

SAMUEL C. CHEW


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tracted in too many directions, are tempted to try to serve two or more masters. Such a borderland is Austria.

It is Oesterreich, the kingdom on the eastern edge—the East Mark, the eastern outpost of the Germans. Therefore, it is cosmopolitan—as all border areas. Macedonia is a similar land. The children in its little towns speak four languages as their mother tongue, for it lies among four states. So is the Banat, lying at the intersection of Hungary, Roumania and Yugoslavia. In the cities there, the simplest man speaks two tongues, many speak four.

Of course, Austria, the East Land, looks eastward. It is often said that the Balkans begin the other side of Landstrasse Hauptstrasse, one of Vienna's main

draw the southeast into it. Vienna is the seat of an idea and the home of an ideal—namely, that many nations shall work together in harmony.

Vienna is not strictly a German city or rather it is more than a German city—much more. The names of its streets show that. A list of its Prime Ministers for the last 100 years shows it. the names of its famous football players show it as well as of its noted musicians. Vienna abounds in names that end in "off" and "ski" and "itch" and "in" and the bearers of them have attained the highest places that men aspire to. They are not German.

For decades ambitious boys have been able to come to Vienna from the rocky shores of Dalmatia, from the dark forests of Bosnia, from the fruitful valleys of far distant Bukovina, from the cold Albergian Alps, from the warm harbor of Trieste, from the dingy mines of Czechia or the barren steppes of Hungary and they have all been welcome. Every place was open to them that their swords, or pens, or songs, or sermons or organizing power merited.

To establish such a social order was the "Austrian mission." Its implements were the church, the dynasty, the army and the bureaucracy. The price it paid was the acceptance of imperial autocracy. Harmony was attained by the curtailment of freedom. That was Old Austria.

Contrary to it was the German current or tendency. The Austrians are predominantly Germans. And for centuries many of them have wanted to identify themselves with the rest of the Germans. Such Austrians looked north and not east; they didn't want to be a border people and a pioneer race; they preferred to cut loose from the conglomeration of eastern peoples and seek refuge in a German world. They did not enjoy "offs" and "skis" and "itchs." They did not welcome shiny Hungarian boots, flaming Croatian vests and flaunting Czech ribbons. They wanted the leather breeches of German Tyrol; they longed for German culture and German might. They were the Pan-Germans.

For a number of years after the war, these were in a great majority. They were impatient too, and actually wrote into the very Constitution that Austria is a part of Germany. Then they went so far as to hold plebiscites in Tyrol and Salzburg and voted almost unanimously to join Germany. This movement spread as a torrent and the other provinces also would have voted, had they not peremptorily been stopped by outside powers.

From the day the Austrian front collapsed in October, 1918, until the present time, these two ideals have been in conflict in Austria. The first revolutionary government immediately following the end of the war was overwhelmingly opposed to the "Austrian mission." They drove out the Hapsburgs, confiscated their property and took every measure to prevent their return. Then the supporters of the "Austrian ideal" came to power and began to do everything possible to restore old Austrian institutions.

In every external or internal political measure, in the negotiation of every loan, in every change of government and at every election, these forces, that were nearly equal, met, and the "Austrial ideal" gradually gained ground. Hitlerism and revolutionary Socialism transformed the fight into an armed conflict, in which the "Austrian ideal" again won.

But the inner conflict is not yet resolved. The restoration of "Old Austria" seems very difficult, the church exercises less authority than formerly, and the Hapsburgs have lost much of their lure. So what can Austrianism rest on? Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg is trying to establish a basis for it.

R. H. MARKHAM.

Associated Press Photo

CHAINING UP THE FRONTIER FOR THE NIGHT

The Bridge Over the Kufersfeld-Kieferhauser Road on the Austro-Bavarian Border Is Closed to All Traffic at Nightfall.

## Over Editor's Desk

### Today's Contributors . . .

WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN, Monitor staff correspondent who, during 12 years, viewed the Russian revolution at first hand, has just taken up his new post in the Far East. He is the author of "Russia's Iron Age," recently published, and also of "Soviet Planned Economic Order" and "Soviet Russia."

JULIA CHANDLER, a frequent contributor to the Magazine Section, specializes in subjects connected with the theater.

CONSTANCE DREXEL is the author of a brochure on "Armament Manufacture and Trade." She has had wide experience as a foreign correspondent for American newspapers and magazines, and has been a close observer in Geneva of the Disarmament Conference and the League of Nations.

PHYLLIS LOVELL continues her series on eminent British women. These articles appear in alternate numbers of the Magazine Section.

GODFREY LIAS is a member of the Monitor's London bureau.

OLIVE H. RABE is a member of the Illinois bar and of the Colorado bar.

ROBERT W. DESMOND is a member of the Monitor's editorial page staff in Boston.

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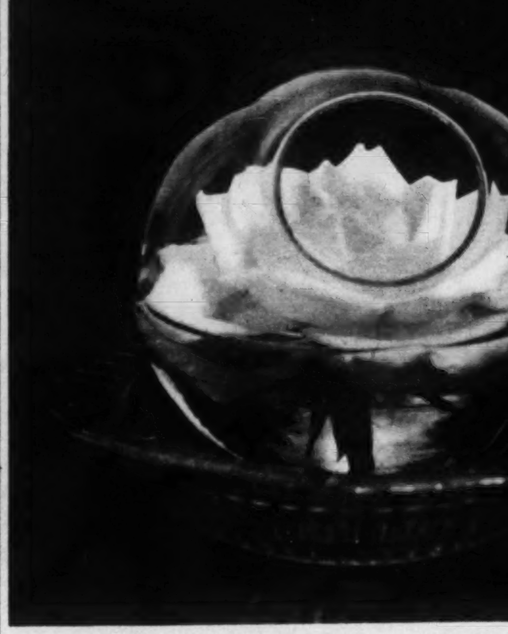

"AMAZE YOUR FRIENDS!" Photo by Rey del Valle

# Rose in Bloom

A LARGE ROSE, BLOOMING mysteriously in a bowl with an opening far smaller than the rose itself, is a flower effect for the home devised by Miss Rey del Valle of New York, who devotes much of her time to making unusual and pleasing flower arrangements.

It is simple enough. A glass bowl, half filled with water, is tipped slightly on its side in a dish, as shown in the photograph. A rosebud, with stem cut short, is placed in the water, where it blooms to a full blown rose. The smaller the opening in the bowl, the more remarkable it seems after the rose is in full bloom in it. The rose lasts fully a week when treated in this way.

## . . Sand

(Continued from Page 6)

Gradually, the sand bar is taught to harbor a forest. It becomes covered with a growing layer of humus. It is, in fact, tamed. The Danish Heath Society has reclaimed many thousand acres in this manner during the past few years.

The classic example of man's success in curbing the oncoming sand is in the Landes district of southwest France, where for 5400 square miles is found a layer of sand covering impermeable clay. Here, in days gone by, the district was a swamp part of the year, while at other times the sand, driven by the prevalent west wind, was burying the cultivated lands and even the houses. First the swamps were drained by means of ditches—some 1600 miles of them. Then pine trees and oaks were planted. A palisade 20 to 30 feet high was erected to arrest the sand. That was more than a century ago. Today, most of the area is a huge tract of fertile fields and forests.

What has been done in the Landes of Gascony can be, and is being, done elsewhere. But the scale—so far, at any rate—is by no means large enough. The native, and not only the native, needs to be educated in regard to out replenishment is another powerful ally of the desert.

In short, it is gradually being borne in upon us that deserts can be, and often are, manmade. This fact, once realized, should mean that the ultimate issue of the war of man versus sand must eventually be the inevitable victory of the former.

## . . "Our Gracie"

(Continued from Page 5)

and, going over again to the mirror, began to arrange her hair. "I'd love to know how to say 'No' when people ask me to be charitable," she said, "but I can't learn, somehow. I'd love to be like Greta Garbo—alone sometimes. Honest I would!" She turned her head with a little laugh. She was going to say something else, I thought, but was interrupted. Her turn was nearly due. She must give herself over to the dresser. She held out her hand.

I followed her down into the wings presently and watched her waiting in her silver cloak. She was talking to a diminutive woman in a stuffy fur collar and gloves that had holes in them, and only left herself a moment in which to take her place at the head of the stairs in readiness for her entry. When the curtain rose, the diminutive woman came and stood beside me, looking up every now and then as though she wondered what I might be thinking.

Gracie marched about the

the curtain came down, she slipped through the opening and stood in the narrow space directly over the conductor, and held up her hand, and whistled, and laughed, and sang—we could hear her only faintly now through the heavy velvet—sang about the roses in the haunted house and then about Sally who was the pride of somewhere or other—and made the great audience sing with her.

We came away before she had quite finished. Why the little woman in the stuffy collar came with me I do not know, but she seemed to think that we had formed a kind of partnership.

"Is Gracie a friend of yours?" I asked, ruthlessly seeking copy. But she shook her head.

"Never seen 'er before tonight. But things being a bit 'ard, I does jobs for 'er now and again—making lace. She's a lady all right."

We pushed open the stage door and went out into south London.

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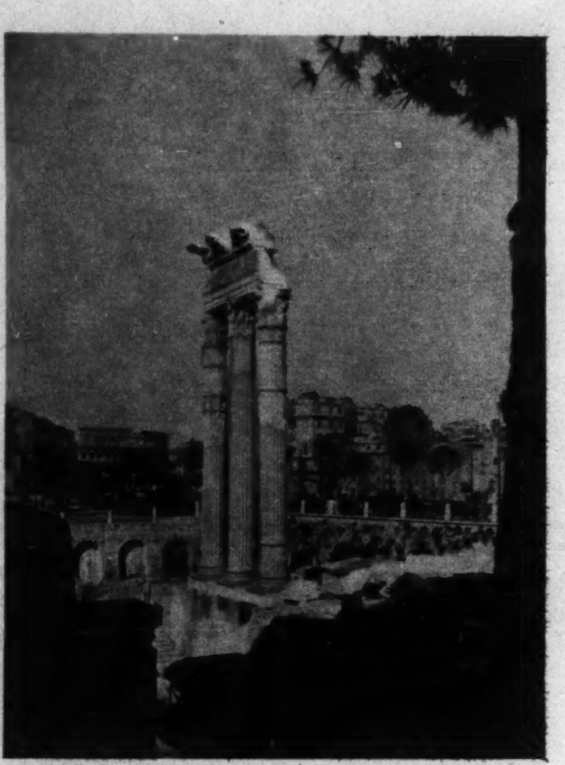
"AT my bridge party, even my daughter noticed how embarrassed I was over my red, rough hands.

"Later she said, 'Mother, maybe your hands would look as nice as Mrs. Nugent's if you used Lux for dishes. She says anybody can have nice hands by using Lux instead of harsh soaps.'

"It's true! Since I've changed to Lux for dishes, I'm proud of my hands! And a big box lasts more than a month for all the dishes."

LUX for dishes keeps hands young . . .





After 2000 years, these columns belonging to the temple of Venus, built by Julius Caesar, are again outlined against the sky—Come and see Rome renovated in her past grandeur; come and see

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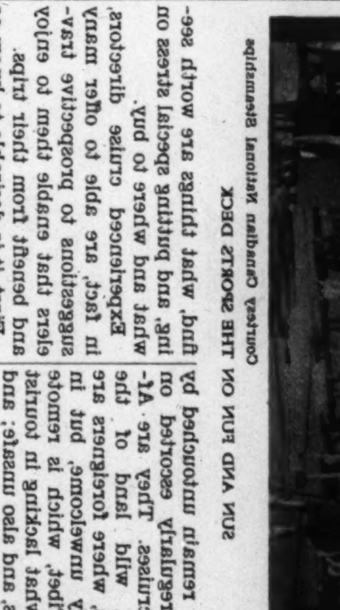
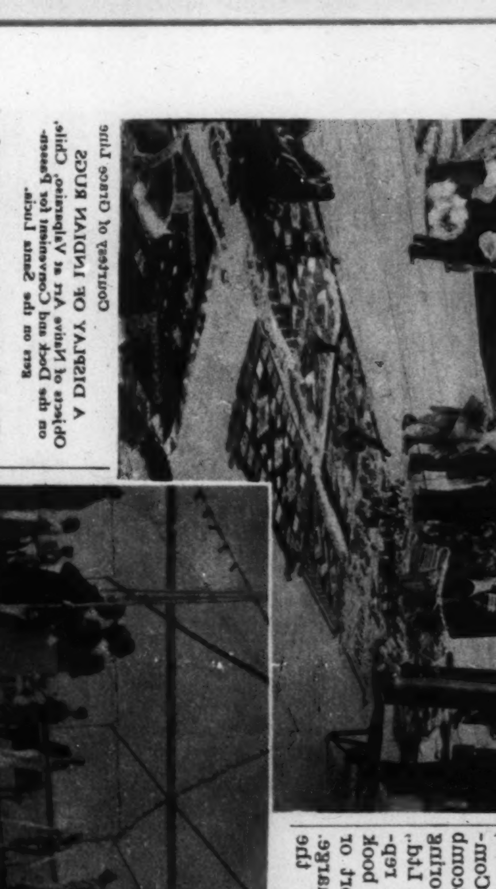


SUN AND FUN ON THE SPORTS DECK

Courtesy Canadian National Steamships



A DISPLAY OF INDIAN RUGS

Objects of Native Art at Valparaiso, Chile, Convenient for Passengers on the Dock Are Seen on the Santa Lucia.

Courtesy of Grace Line

Travel needs to be approached with a certain amount of enthusiasm, good humor, and with an open mind—a willingness to see other people as they are, to observe how they live. Every country holds lessons that may be profitably studied by the wise traveler who looks deeper than the surface. ...

... find what things are worth seeing, and putting special stress on unescorted or regularly escorted tours. ... Experienced cruise directors are in fact able to offer many suggestions to prospective travelers ...

... but the American Express Company, Raymond & Whitcomb Company, the James Boring Company, Dean & Dawson, Ltd., and other reputable travel representatives book for most all cruises, short or long, quite without extra charge. Only three portions of the ...

... touches by world cruises and Mediterranean cruises but a new type of journey is proposed for June to September, during which Capt. George F. Shepherd, formerly in command of native troops of the King's African Rifles in East and Central Africa, will conduct a small group from New York, where arrangements are made by Thos. Cook & Son, into the very heart of Africa, cool in summer because of its altitude. The party will sight-see, not "hunt."

... regular services to the southern continent, just as the American Export Lines run a regular service to the Mediterranean, the United Fruit Company to the West Indies and the Caribbean, and the N. Y. K. Line and the Dollar Line (Japan) run round-the-world services. A combination of regular Canadian Pacific sailings with British & Orient and Peninsula & Oriental Steam Navigation Company sailings also permit a traveler to go around the world on his own schedule. The fact that, as a ...

The aristocrat of all trips, of course, is the world cruise. Of these there are two kinds. First is the straight cruise of the luxury type. In this class special honors go to the Canadian Pacific's yearly Empress of Britain cruise. The other type is the Cunard-Thomas Cook annual cruise of the Franconia, which is a bit more adventurous. In its 10 years of cruising, the Franconia has visited more different places than any other ship, so the claim goes, and has been in every navigable water except Alaska. It has "opened up" a new port on each trip, and next year will visit St. Helena Island.

... world now remain unvisited by travelers regularly escorted on cruises. ... One of the most remarkable things about the cruises, especially about the world cruises, is the genius of organization that makes them possible. Everything is prepared in advance to insure a happy journey.

The attractions of cruising include the opportunity to ... Cruise directors provide ... for the various ports of call, tell what they will see ... advance lectures ... should be compared.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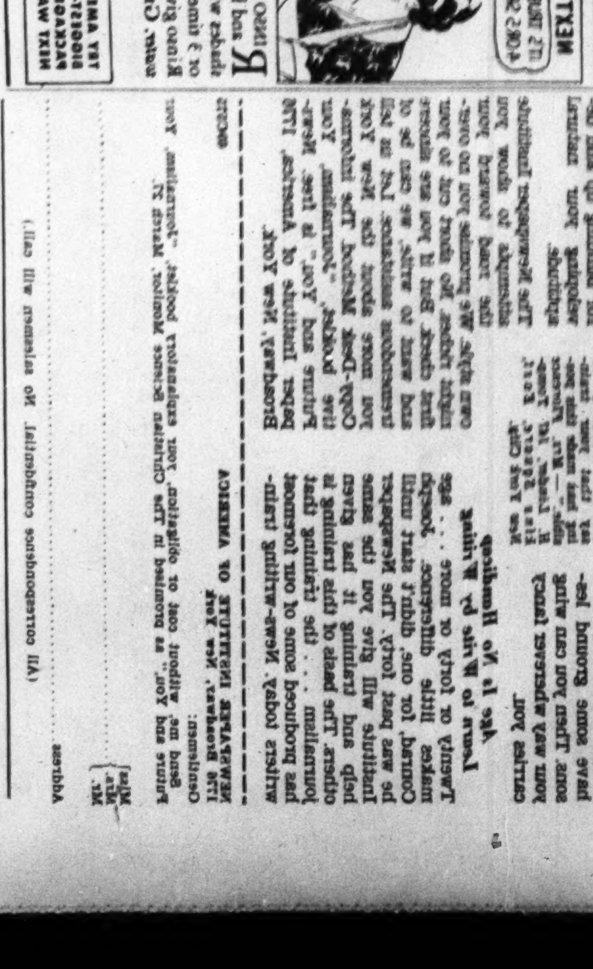


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IT'S time you asked yourself if you are really serious about developing your writing ability. Who knows what you may accomplish until you have really made a sincere effort? Every month new authors are breaking into print. Editors are always seeking ...

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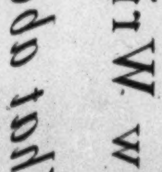
Each week you receive actual assignments, just as though you were at work on a great metropolitan paper. One great advantage is that you start writing in your own home, on your own time. All your writing is individually criticized by veteran New York newspaper men who have had years of experience ...

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(All correspondence confidential. No salesman will call.)

The Weekly Magazine Section,
The Christian Science Monitor:

Since my article on Anglo-American friendship appeared in your Weekly Magazine Section, Dec. 5, 1934, I have received a letter from Gen. Sir L. Halliday, the late Adjutant General of the Royal Marines, which gives some additional details of the incident commemorated on the Marines Monument in the Mall, which may be of interest to your readers.

The General, who is now the sole survivor of the Royal Marine officers who took part in the defense of the Pekin Legations, tells me that the American officer depicted on the bas-relief leading a party of Royal Marines on the Chinese City Wall, was Capt. J. T. Myers. The General adds: "I left Pekin with the first batch of wounded after the relief, but before doing so I went to see Captain Myers, who was lying wounded in the American Legation, and he gave me a Chinese flag (captured on the occasion depicted on the bas-relief), which now hangs in the Officers' Mess at Eastleigh."

In a further letter, the General adds: "I think we chose that episode for the bas-relief as it was perhaps the most critical situation during the siege. It was vitally important to capture that Chinese barricade as it enabled the Chinese to fire right down into the American and British Legations." The General goes on to speak of the particularly cordial relations which have always prevailed between the Royal Marines and the United States Marines and of the presents which they have interchanged.

Austen Chamberlain
London, England.

## Consumers' Co-operation . .

Weekly Magazine Section,
The Christian Science Monitor:

The Jan. 30 article by Bertram B. Fowler on Consumers' Co-operation was very welcome. It is my impression that the Townsend plan has been given more space in the Monitor than Consumers' Co-operation. The Townsend plan is more spectacular than Con-

showing that farmers are becoming convinced that they must work out their own salvation using Consumers' Co-operation as an important instrument. There is no better advice from our best literature than "work out your own salvation." I should like to see more articles on Consumers' Co-operation. They should show that it is based upon education and self-help.

The ERA is organizing in many parts of the United States what it calls "Self-Help Co-operatives." But they are organized by government agents without preparatory education and they are "self-help" mostly after being given a grant of several thousand dollars in easy money from the federal treasury. We have one in Moscow. Just recently it received subject to its requisition $7335. It promptly bought a new truck which stands idle most of the time.

Mr. Fowler mentions especially the farmer as benefiting through Consumers' Co-operation. Why not include the urbanite consumer? It is true that farmers first felt the need of co-operation and got laws passed which favor them. In Boise valley is a co-operative which recently made nearly $30,000 net profit in 20 months. But it is free from income tax only because its members are agricultural producers deriving a major portion of their income from the soil. In this district the wholesale co-operatives will sell to farmers' co-operatives only.

In the Christian Science Sentinel of Feb. 9, Henry A. Wallace is quoted as saying: "The keynote of

urban and rural consumers and calls for the Rochdale plan rather than the Townsend plan.

Marvin D. Parkhurst
Moscow, Idaho.

## Youth and Liquor . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

The articles in your issue of Jan. 30 as to why young people are drinking, and suggesting a *how* to lessen the *why*, are helpful, no doubt. But there is another *why*, another cause so hugely contributive it seems impossible to overemphasize it—that is, intensive advertising in the modern technique.

This is now recognized as the most indispensable means by which to create a demand, increase it to widespread urgency, and fix it as a steady habit among all classes. Witness the signal success of the tobacco interests in establishing a custom once quite foreign to American girls!

And now repeal has again made this ubiquitous agency available to the liquor industry; and its various brands are now being flared, drummed, or insinuated into the mass consciousness by every conceivable instrument of suggestive inventiveness. Of course the object of any advertisement is to create or spread a demand. Since the demand in this case is purposed to be for intoxicants, it means educating for intemperance. Those who sincerely felt that prohibition did not solve the problem may surely now join with those who supported the Eight-

along with what is all out of step with the true trend of this era in which it finds itself? "Youth demands pleasure?" Of course! But it also craves purpose, poise, success; to be athletic, feel fit, be in good form, ready for the race. If in sports it has learned that liquor is a handicap, in industry a disqualifier, in motoring a public menace, won't youth just naturally get its stride in the way of modern progress, if its finer impulses are not subtly intrigued or arrogantly subverted by the unfair, wholly selfish efforts of those who seek to profit by a demand rather than to promote temperance among youth, just at the start?

A vigorous move to reduce advertising offers those who really wanted more education for temperance, rather than enforced abstinence, a rare opportunity to prove it and give youth a real "bolster." The good work unques-

The largest library in the world is the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, which houses 7,970,000 items, including 4,500,000 books and newspapers, 125,000 manuscripts, and also medals and prints.


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Because—They are reliable.

Monitor readers are enthusiastic about the Miller System of Correct English and what it has done for them.

You, too, can benefit by this practical and interesting course. Return this advertisement with your name and address for a five-day free inspection of parts 1 and 2 of the Miller System.

**Miller System of Correct English**
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**ADMIRING GUESTS . . . CONFIDENT HOSTESS . . .** She knows that her table is flawlessly set . . . with 1847 Rogers Bros. . . . America's famous silverplate . . . which has graced the finest tables for four generations. But rather than envy her, emulate her . . . by acquiring a

TREASURE CHEST with 8 pieces

There is a choice of six lovely 1847 Rogers Bros. patterns. See them now at your silverware merchant's.

Remember—today's hostess has her guest set of silverware, just as she has her "best" linen, china and glass.

Write Ann Adams, Dept. C-13, International Silver Co., Meriden, Conn., for "Brunch" Menus and Recipes.

IS The quality mark of the International Silver Company

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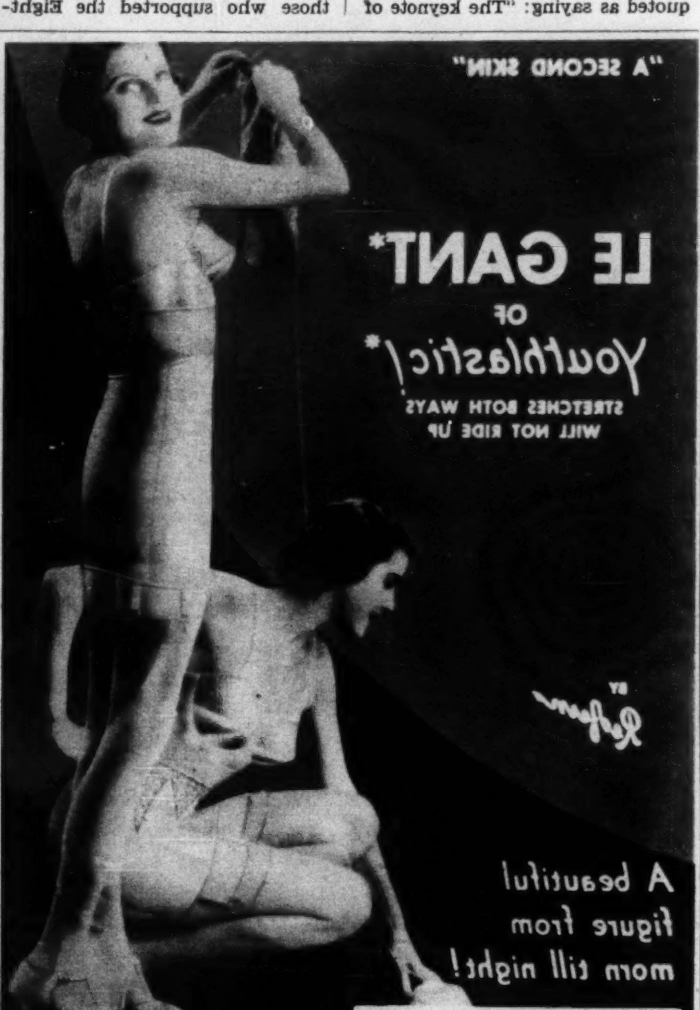


You can't take Le Gant unawares. No matter how sudden or swift your action, Le Gant always stays in place and constantly slims your figure. Youthlastic, the uncopyable two-way stretch Woven Lastex, is the secret. Wear it, wash it, revel in it.

This "TwoWay-OneWay" semi-step-in model snugs the side hips with Youthlastic, and the back, of gleaming Satin Lastex, stretches only up and down. Your figure cannot spread.

*Look for the label, "Le Gant of Youthlastic"*

This Model $10. Others $5 to $35. At the Better Shops.

Write for free 28 page booklet "The Dramatic Story of Le Gant"—profusely illustrated and describing Le Gants for all figure types.

*Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. The Warner Brothers Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

**There's SOMETHING in this Tomato Juice**

TRUST these two genial gourmets to recognize flavor! Tomato Juice seasoned with Lea & Perrins Sauce is a grand drink—brilliant, sparkling, brimming with zest. Get Lea & Perrins today. See what new deliciousness this original Worcestershire gives to soups, sauces, meats and fish. Mail coupon below for *free* Lea & Perrins book of 180 brand-new recipes.

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# PRUDENCE *Ready-to-heat-and-eat* FOODS

PRICES of fresh meat and vegetables continue to soar. Yet you can't bear to scrimp your family on the quality of things they eat. So, many a woman faces a perplexing problem. And many a woman is happily solving that problem with the aid of Prudence Foods.

No housewife—no matter how skillful and painstaking—could make more wholesome, delicious Corned Beef Hash or Stews or Beef Loaf than she can buy in the Prudence cans—at a great saving in money, as well as in time.

Only the finest ingredients go into a Prudence can—never any scraps or left-overs. Prudence Foods are made by old New England home recipes, in a spotless New England kitchen. They are all ready to heat and eat. Be sure to ask for them by the name, Prudence. Your grocer has them or can get them for you. Do not accept any substitute. BOSTON FOOD PRODUCTS CO., BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

● Each of these savory stews provide the main dish for 3 people. The price—29c a can—is almost as great an economy in money as it is in labor.

● This 20 ounce can of the wonderful new Prudence Beef Loaf with Gravy sells for 29c. Such fine ingredients would cost you 50c if you bought them at retail.

● It takes only 4 minutes to provide a piping hot, delicious meal of Prudence Hash.

● Four generous, hearty portions of home-quality Prudence Hash—at less than 7c a portion.

● This is the big, honest size, 20 ounce can of Prudence Corned Beef Hash. It sells for 27c.

## Prudence points the way

**to keep within your food budget without**

**cutting corners on quality**

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1935—VOL. XXVII, NO. 102

•• ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

## The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Must Halt Auto Accidents

Vienna Sees Mid-Europe Gains

Washington Dooms 'Pink Slip'

Greece Puts Rebels on Trial

Japan Holds Mandated Islands

Canada Guards Its Five Cribs

CHICAGO, appalled by the nation's fatal automobile accidents in 1934, is cheered to find eight state legislatures attempting uniform curbs. Last year's record was 35,500, or only 412 below the total of American soldiers killed in action in the World War. In 1933 there were 31,363; in 1931 there were 33,675, the previous peak. The National Safety Council awards Milwaukee a plaque as safest in traffic of 600 cities, but no American city is as safe as it should be. Legislatures are struggling with laws eliminating highway crossings, increasing highway patrols, licensing drivers, enforcing safety features and speed laws, and making traffic signals uniform. Only aroused public sentiment can keep steering wheels out of the hands of the drunken, the reckless, the physically unfit. The dictionary says an accident is that which happens without foresight or expectation—True foresight and the expectation of something better could work wonders.

Vienna emphasizes notable current contributions to the stabilization of the international situation in central and southeast Europe. The Little Entente agrees to take no independent action on Germany's rearming, but to work with France. Nicholas Titulescu, president of both the Little Entente and Balkan Entente, declares the January Franco-Italian agreement begins a new era for European peace. Premier Gömbös says Hungary will not introduce conscription without permission of the League. In spite of the repercussion of Hitler's demands in his Simon-Eden talks, something reassuring is seen—It is a clearly manifested desire for moderation, cooperation, peace.

Washington sees a 2-to-1 test vote in the Senate indicate repeal of income tax publicity and an end to the "pink slip." The House passes four bills embracing the policies of building up to full naval treaty strength by 1942 and keeping virtually the entire American fleet based in the Pacific. The Senate Munitions Committee hears Bernard M. Baruch advocate peacetime manufacture of war implements by the Government or under its license. Mr. Baruch's outcry over reckless insinuations against his war record are quickly met—The committee gives him a clean bill of health as chairman of the famous War Industries Board.

Greece's Government prosecutor demands death sentences for 14 of the 28 leaders of the recent revolution that failed. Among those facing the Athens court-martial are Colonel Saraphis and Lieutenant Colonel Tsigantes, officers of the rebel army. A court-martial in Canea will try 109 others, including a woman and the famous Versailles Treaty drafter and several times Premier, Eleutherios Venizelos, the revolution's alleged director, who is in safe refuge in Italy with no thought of returning—So the veteran statesman's head is not in jeopardy, although his heart doubtless is.

U. S. Secretary of the Interior Ickes discloses that low-cost housing is the item out of a multitude that claims his personal major interest. The director of the $3,700,000,000 PWA program, who will also play a chief part in the new $4,800,000,000 work-relief undertaking, working in shirtsleeves at his overpiled desk, stresses the doctrine that conservation must become a principal concern of the Government, and low-cost housing is to him conserving the human resources. He confides how he gets through his demandful day—He never lets his sense of humor get off the job.

Japan, officially out of the League of Nations, specifies the activities with which it will continue to cooperate. These are the World Court, International Labor Bureau, the Disarmament Conference and the Opium Division. One important item is not mentioned in the ceremonies of withdrawal, the subject of the Pacific islands, formerly Germany's, mandated to Japan by the League. Tokyo says nothing of handing back these entrusted strategic bases along with its badge—Does "mandate" mean hold in trust, or is it a deed?

Canada sees its famous Dionne quintuplets made "special wards of His Majesty the King" by the Ontario Legislature. Minister of Welfare David A. Croll is made special guardian and he appoints the quints' father, Oliva Dionne, and Dr. D. A. Dafoe active custodians. As they reach 10 months of age the flock of teething babies is turning from bottles to spoons and menus. Detectives move in to guard from kidnapers. Maybe this is to defend against a known plot—Or maybe just against the human nature that might walk off with the only known big enough bundle of sweet babyhood.

## Copper Profit In War Told Arms Inquiry

### Committee Not Critical of Baruch's Record, Nye Declares

### Tax Plan Discussed

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, March 28—Drawing on records of the World War, members of the Senate munitions investigating committee today attempted to convince Bernard M. Baruch, former chairman of the War Industries Board, that his scheme for fixing prices and taxing war profits could be evaded by profiteers.

Mr. Baruch, however, had faith that his plan, which he described yesterday as in general agreement with the one advanced by the committee, would be successful in eliminating war profits.

Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri spent most of the morning showing how the copper interests had staged a "hold-up" of the Government for a 10 per cent profit, in the midst of the war, while Stephen Raushenbush, committee investigator, referred to enormous difficulties of attempting to determine valuation on which to levy excess profits taxes.

**Instances of Profiteering**

Mr. Baruch admitted that there were instances of profiteering after the price-fixing committee began its work in the World War, but said the Government generally managed to limit profits to a fair level.

At the outset of the hearing, Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina appeared at his own request to defend Mr. Baruch's wartime record, explaining how the financier had spent $85,000 out of his own pocket to send a mission from the War Industries Board to Great Britain to make studies that saved the Government millions of dollars and how he later paid the fare of women employees of the board returning to their homes so they would not be stranded in the capital without jobs.

"Other men may have used their position to get wealth, but this man used his wealth to serve the Government," said Senator Byrnes.

**Income Report Explained**

The Senator was assured by Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota that the committee was not critical of Mr. Baruch's war record. It was explained that an earlier disclosure that certain of Mr. Baruch's income tax records had been destroyed was later explained by the Bureau of Internal Revenue as a matter of ordinary routine.

Senator Nye asked Mr. Baruch's advice as to how the Government should deal with the Colt Firearms Company, sole manufacturers of machine guns in the United States, which yesterday had their NRA Blue Eagle taken away because they ignored Section 7A of the National Recovery Act. Mr. Nye said he had been informed that the War Department intended to continue receiving guns from the Colt Company until the present contract expired.

Mr. Baruch advocated that the Government enlarge its own muni-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

## Horse Racing Veto Promptly Upheld By Connecticut House

HARTFORD, Conn., March 28 (AP)—Gov. Wilbur L. Cross vetoed the horse racing bill today, and the House promptly sustained his action.

The dominantly Republican House overwhelmingly voted to sustain the veto on the measure, which the Democratic Chief Executive termed a measure that "may well prove to be disastrous."

The bill, proposing to legalize pari-mutuel betting in Connecticut, was approved by the House last week by an eight-vote majority after one of the hottest and longest debates of the session.

In his first veto message of the session, delivered to the House at 11:45 a. m., the Chief Executive said: "From no point of view would the bill, if enacted into law, be conducive, in my opinion, to the moral or economic welfare of the people. . . .

"Certainly the bill should not become a law until it has been carefully reconsidered by your honorable body."

The House vote to sustain the veto was 235 to 16. The action virtually spelled finis for the measure, which would have created a racing commission of two.

Representative Daniel F. B. Hickey of Stamford, Republican floor leader and one of the chief supporters of the bill, said on receipt of the Governor's message:

"We all realized it was a gambling bill. No one was disillusioned. We did our part. The bill was debated freely. As the chief executive has the last word, I for one will not quarrel with him. I trust the veto is sustained."

Immediately after Mr. Hickey finished, speaker Hanna put the question.

The bill cannot reach the Senate before Tuesday, as it must be held over in the House for a day, for reconsideration if desired, Speaker Hanna said.

The Senate concurred with the House today in refusing to ratify the proposed child labor amendment to the federal Constitution.

More than an hour's debate preceded the rejection of the proposal by a rising, unrecorded vote of 20 to 13.

## Human Atoms Caught Up in March of Soviet Mechanization

**Behind the Publicized Machine Unheralded Individuals Toil, Endure and Hope**

Upper Left—Magnitogorsk's "Young Communist" Blast Furnace, When Under Construction. Upper Right—Russian Peasant Women Pausing for Refreshments. Lower Left—In a Co-operative Store for the Families of Workers in a Moscow Machine Tool Factory. Lower Right—Starting Construction of an Electrical Town.

## Liberty Is Test of Russia's Future

### Old Tsarist Forms of Tyranny in New Masks Are Blot on Achievements, Monitor Correspondent Concludes in Retrospect of His "Soviet Decade"; Growing Class Distinctions Deepen and Leave Impress

**Postscript to Russia**

Second of Three Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

*With the perspective of almost a year's absence from Soviet Russia after 12 years there, a Monitor correspondent reassesses his observations and ponders the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics' future.*

It is far easier to get a bird's-eye view of Russia in retrospect than it is to cast the horoscope of the country's future. Whether we like it or not, we are unmistakably living in an age of ferment and of uncommonly rapid social and economic change. It would be a risky business to predict just how America will look in 1950, or even in 1940. How much more difficult, then, to draw up a blueprint of the future of a country where the processes of sweeping social revolution themselves represent such a huge X, or unknown quantity, where many new forces have been released and much that was fine and creative in the old Russian culture has been mercilessly destroyed.

However, there are a few trends in Soviet life that seem fairly clear. After a second spasm of fierce destructive onset on old habits, old economic relations, in which whole classes were decimated and swept out of existence, the Russian revolution today shows definite signs of going the way of all revolutions in history and settling down.

**Signs of Settling Down**

One can find these signs both in Soviet foreign relations and in Soviet internal policy. Take, for instance, the entrance of the Soviet Union into the League of Nations last summer. For years the Communist leaders had vied with William Randolph Hearst and Senator Hiram Johnson of California in contemptuous abuse of the League and all its works. They had created for the Russian masses an image of the Geneva institution as a sinister capitalist conspiracy, ready to pounce on the Soviet Union at the first convenient opportunity.

Then came the decision to enter the League and, by implication at least, to drop all the former charges against it. The moral of this will not be lost for Communist opinion in Russia and abroad. The stake on imminent world revolution, at least temporarily, has been abandoned. Taken in conjunction with the Soviet efforts to knit up an old-fashioned type of alliance with France, the decision to participate in the international forum at Geneva indicates Russia's readiness to play the diplomatic game along more or less conventional lines.

**Retreat From Communism**

There have been some even more significant shifts in Soviet internal policy. Joseph Stalin's positively strident insistence on unequal pay for work of unequal quality is making for the emergence of new classes in Russia, of classes based not on private ownership of wealth, but on the rank which has been attained in the huge bureaucratic hierarchy which administers Soviet economic as well as political life.

The tightening of industrial discipline, the granting to the "Red director" of a Russian factory much

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

## House Votes Millions for Navy But Ignores Plea for Schools

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, March 28—With some 38 members present, and without a record vote, the House yesterday enacted four bills considerably expanding the American Navy and building up Pacific coast defenses.

The bills were based on two important policies: (1) to complete a full treaty strength navy by 1942, and (2) to keep virtually the entire American fleet regularly based in the Pacific.

"We are deliberately waving a war flag on the Pacific coast," declared Representative Vito Marcantonio (R) of New York in opposition, but his views were almost alone. Leaders in charge of the bills were surprised at the speed with which they went through the House, for they had anticipated an extra day of contest. Opposition, except for a few pungent phrases, collapsed entirely.

**Plea Falls on Deaf Ears**

Then, 10 minutes after the bills were enacted, Representative Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma made an eloquent plea for a few million dollars to keep 3,500,000 children in school who will otherwise be turned out before their terms end because of lack of funds in 26 states.

His plea fell on apparently deaf ears. Only Representative Marcantonio cried: "I think the gentleman's remarks are very timely, coming when we have authorized an appropriation of $38,000,000 for naval and war purposes in less than one hour's time and with less than 38 members present, and here we have 3,000,000 children who will be thrown out of school because of lack of time."

There was no move to appropriate school funds.

The chief of the naval measures appropriates $38,000,000 for strengthening and modernizing shore defenses along the Pacific coast and in Hawaii. "With our fleet being based on the Pacific," said Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, "it is absolutely

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## Poland's Cabinet Resigns; Slawek To Head Ministry

WARSAW, March 28 (AP)—The cabinet of Premier Leon Kozlowski resigned today after the recess of Parliament and President Ignace Moscicki commissioned Col. Walery Slawek, former premier, to form a new government.

The new premier's mission is expected to be one of enforcement of the new Polish constitution.

The resignation of the government is customary at the end of the parliamentary session when a new Premier is named for the forthcoming year.

The Kozlowski Cabinet was formed last May 15.

The Sejm, the Lower House, in one of the shortest sessions on record, before the recess declined to entertain a National Democratic Union motion challenging the validity of the vote whereby the new constitution was passed.

The Speaker permitted no speeches and called for a ballot immediately. All opposition parties joined the National Democrats, but as the government bloc controls the House, the opposition's efforts to question the procedure of last Saturday was to no avail.

The speaker then announced that the constitution was definitely approved for the second time. He read a presidential decree announcing the recess of both houses.

*[An analysis of the new Polish constitution appears on page 4.]*

## Billions of Tons Of Rich Soil Can Be Saved by U. S.

### Goal, Expert Says, Is to Restore Natural Balance of Waste

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Fields and pastures of the United States every year lose at least 3,000,000,000 tons of soil through erosion, according to an estimate by R. E. Uhland, Missouri-Iowa director of the United States soil erosion service of the Department of the Interior.

To illustrate to Missouri farmers

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## Boston Tax Rate Limit Urged

## Lottery for Age Pensions Asked

## Glueck Blames Home for Crime

**Today in Greater Boston**

**And Other Points in New England**

### Tax Rate—Boston Limit Set by Legislative Group

The legislative committee on municipal finance hit Boston's tax rate today by recommending maintenance of last year's $37 figure. Their action left Mayor Mansfield with nothing to hit but the ceiling, which he promptly did.

"Arbitrary, unprecedented and highly dangerous," he characterized the committee's rate limit at $27.13 plus $9.87 for school expenditures. This means, the committee admitted, borrowing $9,000,000 to keep the tax rate down

It also means, Mayor Mansfield asserted, probable discharge of many city employees, depending upon what eventuates in the way of tunnel and elevated deficits, and county and police expenses—over which, he pointed out, the Mayor has no control.

### Lottery Issue—It Bobs Up With Age Pensions

Proposals for a state lottery bobbed up in legislative circles today and stole the show from a discussion on added old-age assistance. When the legislative Committee on Pensions met, Senator Francis M. McKeown, chairman, advanced lotteries as the logical way to raise revenues needed to place the assistance age limit at 65 years instead of the present 70. Gambling would be curbed, according to his plan, by limiting wagers to 25 cents a week for each person.

Observers tried to connect Governor Curley with the proposal by recalling his recent remark that a lottery might be a good thing for revenue.

Even the clergy's objections were neatly pigeon-holed by Representative Thomas E. Berry of Boston. "They favor beano games," he said, "why not lotteries?"

But the idea will have to pass the House and Senate three times and win the Governor's signature. So today was still a long ways from legal lotteries.

### Crime—Dr. Glueck Puts Blame on Many Parents

Half-lifted curtains on the causes of crime in the United States were snapped wide open last night by Dr. Sheldon Glueck. In another of his rapid-fire, one-hour lectures before the Lowell Institute, the Harvard professor on criminal law revealed the results of soundings taken in the careers of more than 1500 juvenile and young men delinquents—focused the blame on irresponsible parents.

"Superficial," he called the treatment of these delinquents as simple mechanisms.

"Overemphasis," he branded efforts to appeal to criminals through the fear of punishment.

"Excellent," he responded to the more realistic approaches of modern crime-prevention machinery, functioning to counteract complex pressures and pulls that condition antisocial behavior.

The professors' soundings revealed:

1. Families in 76 per cent of delinquent cases either dependent or approaching dependence upon charity.

2. Parents of 85 per cent of adult criminals themselves immoral, delinquent or criminals.

3. Criminality almost a tribal tradition in most families of delinquents.

4. Only 2.5 per cent of mothers and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

## Reich Turned Down Collective System; Memel Crisis Flares

### London Hopes to Halt Nazi Execution in Lithuania

### Poland Is Anxious

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, March 28—Britain, as one of the signatories of the Memel convention, has made diplomatic representations to Lithuania regarding capital sentences against four National Socialists of German origin accused of trying to restore the Memel territory to Germany.

It is felt here that the task of bringing Germany into a collective peace system—already hard enough—will be rendered insuperable if the sentences are carried out. Indeed the anti-Lithuanian demonstrations reported yesterday from Königsberg and other places near the frontier are held to indicate it would be difficult to hold the more ardent German Nationalists in check under such circumstances.

It is understood at Downing Street that all the prisoners have appealed and the President has power of modifying sentences. Capital and life imprisonment sentences are stated to have bene made for murder only, and not for treason.

**Seized in 1923**

Memel, though inhabited mainly by Germans, was given to Lithuania by the conference of ambassadors, after the Lithuanians seized it by a coup-de-main in 1923. A convention drawn up under the auspices of Mr. Norman Davis of the United States, makes the great powers—Britain, France, Italy and Japan—guarantors of the rights of self-government granted the territory under the convention. Hence, Germany expects signatories to intervene, while Lithuanians hotly contest the powers' right to interfere with what they declare is the natural and normal course of justice.

Evidence is certainly conclusive that Memel National Socialists had been maintaining the closest of relations with Berlin.

**German Objective**

The situation is complicated by the fact that Memel is the first objective in the plan for German expansion along the shores of the Baltic advocated by Dr. Alfred Rosenberg prominent in the present German Government and himself of Baltic origin.

The Baltic Entente—Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia—last year called attention to the possibility of trouble being engineered by German residents of all three countries in pursuit of this policy.

The situation is also being closely watched in Poland. It is stated on high Polish authority that if Germans attempted to take Memel the Poles would immediately come to Lithuania's aid, despite the 10-year nonaggression treaty between Poland and Germany.

Meanwhile the situation, though tense, is not dangerous, the authorities declare.

### Simon Tells Commons of 'Divergencies' With Hitler

### Warns on Rumors

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, March 28—As a result of the visit of the British Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, to Berlin, Downing Street has formed a definite opinion that Germany refuses to enter a collective peace system and has determined to seek security through independence and the strength of its own armed forces.

This is the interpretation given in informed circles to Sir John Simon's statement in the Commons today when he said that "a considerable divergence of views" was apparent between the British and German viewpoints during his visit to Berlin.

**No Interest Shown**

It is declared that Germany showed no interest in the Danubian pact, turned down the idea of mutual assistance in the East, though accepting it for the West. While Memel and the Polish Corridor were not mentioned, British negotiators formed the opinion that Germany expects these to be ultimately restored to her one way or another.

Under these circumstances, the question for Britain, it is stated, is whether to go on with organizing a collective peace system or to hold aloof. While no decision has been taken or is to be taken until Britain's other envoy, Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal, has returned from Moscow, no doubts are felt that this will be the main issue at the coming three-power conference at Stresa, Italy, unless Germany changes her attitude in the meantime.

**Hope for Open Door**

It is regarded as certain that the effect of Britain's staying outside would be the formation of a vast anti-German defensive alliance; whereas Britain might by coming in procure an arrangement which would leave the door open for Germany to enter later.

Meanwhile, reports from Moscow indicate the Soviet Government wants to negotiate not only a European security pact, but one for the Far East also. The effect of this would be to deprive Germany of any hope of obtaining the support of Japan.

### Simon Tells Commons Stresa Conference Will Bar Germany

LONDON, March 28 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Sir John Simon told the House of Commons today that the German Government would not be asked to participate in the three-power talks at Stresa, Italy, called as a result of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's determination to have a German conscript army.

Sir John, after alking earlier with King George at Buckingham Palace, and with United States Ambassador Robert W. Bingham, faced the commons.

He declined to reveal the official secrets of his conversations in Berlin with Herr Hitler on matters concerning European peace.

He declared it was undesirable to make a full statement at present in view of the fact that a series of exploratory visits on the continent is continuing.

**"Divergencies"**

The Foreign Minister told a crowded House of Commons "considerable divergencies of opinion" were revealed in his talks with Reichsführer Hitler on questions of European peace.

Cheers greeted Sir John from all parts of the house as he rose to reply to the inquiry of Mr. George Lansbury, Labor leader, on what happened at Berlin.

The members were eager with anticipation as they waited to hear what Herr Hitler proposed in his talks with the British envoys on the re-security system envisaged in the recent Anglo-French communiqué. Unofficial reports already indicated Germany had made wide demands as the price for her participation.

**It's Too Early**

The visit, the Foreign Secretary declared, was one of several exploratory trips of British ministers to European capitals and "in view of these circumstances it will obviously be undesirable to make a full statement as to the position, which still is under investigation."

"Unauthorized speculations such as have appeared in some quarters," Sir John said, "may be disregarded."

Despite the divergence in views, Sir John said, the result of the meeting was undoubtedly valuable in that both sides are clearly able to understand their respective points of view, "a process indispensable to any further progress."

In reply to a question, the Foreign Secretary said he had not heard any proposals to reintroduce compulsory military training in Austria, nor had he heard of any communication between Austria and the League of Nations on the subject.

Sir John said Britain, France and Italy would confer at Stresa, Italy, but added, "I do not think it is possible for me or anybody to speculate as to what may be the possible events after that."

There have been fresh reports that Germany would be invited to

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# Boston Tax Rate Limit Urged

# Lottery for Age Pensions Asked

# Glueck Blames Home for Crime

(Continued from Page 1)

4 per cent of fathers administering sound discipline to youngsters.

5. Fathers mostly unskilled, working irregularly, showing no desire to improve family conditions.

6. Only 2.6 per cent of delinquents lived in places classified as decent.

Without adequate homes, youth looks to outside organization. Without moorings to organizations with constructive programs, youth gangs with persons of like circumstances.

"And a few years hence these persons are punished as wholly responsible for the crimes they commit.

"Yet practically all of them gave evidence of developing a crime complex before they were 13 years old—before it was too late to guide them into useful channels."

## Installment Rates—Curley Plans to Curb Abuses

Pity on the poor consumer.

That is how Governor Curley feels, so today he appointed a committee of prominent Massachusetts people to work towards helping those less well-to-do consumers who buy automobiles and many other things on the installment plan, and pay far too high interest on them. Legislation regulating abuses will be outlined by the committee, the Governor said.

## Symphony Deficit—'Friends' Turn in $62,000

At Symphony Hall late yesterday afternoon Dr. Serge Koussevitzy waved his baton and a selected group of string instruments entertained an even more select group of music lovers with music from Handel and Mozart.

No, it wasn't a salon, nor a recording production, nor a radio broadcast. The real backers of the Boston Symphony had gathered for a bit of relaxation before figuring the Symphony's deficit for this season.

When the last note of Handel faded the first note of perplexity came. The announced deficit was $90,000. But it was announced that the society of "The Friends of the Boston Symphony Orchestra"—some 1400 people, ranging from Boston to Baltimore—had taken the place of Henry Lee Higginson, who footed the Symphony's deficit each year until he passed on. The Friends of the Boston Symphony—many of whom were there yesterday—have contributed $62,000 toward the $90,000 deficit. They organized this year to guarantee to Boston and the other cities up and down the coast visited by the orchestra the perpetuation of good music.

Just before tea was served—the sustenance came in timely fashion after the deficit was announced—an announcement was made about the Bach-Handel Festival. It marks the 250th anniversary of the birth of these two composers to be celebrated by a series of concerts. The first is scheduled for April 19-20.

## Cotton Tax—Proposed Rise Stirs Controversy Anew

Buckets of cold water were thrown on New England's textile panic over the prospective cotton processing tax increase, by both government and labor groups today.

Said Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, "The price of cotton warrants an increase more than a reduction at this time. The outcry of manufacturers against the tax is merely an effort to trade on popular misconceptions regarding the cotton program."

Said William E. G. Batty, New Bedford textile labor leader: "The hue and cry over the processing tax merely evades a more important issue. The root trouble is the wide disparity of wages between North and South. Manufacturers divert attention from this, by agitating against the tax.

"It is folly to center attention on the tax—which affects South and North alike—rather than on the chief and basic wage problem."

Thus was the issue joined, after the first flurry of excitement from manufacturers over the proposed tax increase. Labor and the Government want the wage differentials evened out. Manufacturers, many of whom have mills in both North and South, want the tax eliminated.

Whichever side was the more sound, the fact remained that New England textile mills were in a critical condition. Governor Curley noted that 20 years ago Massachusetts had 37,000,000 spindles. Today, it has 6,300,000, of which 4,000,000 are now idle.

## Draft Townsend—Hawks Says Plan May Demand It

If X equals millions of Huey Long's followers, Y millions of the "Radio Priest's" partisans, and Z a goodly number of Townsend plan advocates what does X plus Y plus Z equal?

Capt. Charles M. Hawks, national Townsend plan organizer, hopes the equation adds up to "Townsend for President in 1937."

He was rolling the intriguing prospects around in his mind today. The Monitor reporter caught him at it.

"Yes, I think we can elect Mr. Townsend President," he admitted with his broad California smile. "But I want to make it plain," he quickly added, "that we don't contemplate, that we won't countenance, making concessions to other political groups in order to gain votes.

"We have only one plan and it is firmly established. We won't change it. If followers of other proposals want to join us, we will welcome them, but we cannot incorporate their ideas into any modification of the Townsend plan."

Informed that Mr. Townsend in Washington denied any intention to run for President, Captain Hawks said, "Of course not. Dr. Townsend is a retiring gentleman whose sole ambitions concern his plan. He has no desire for personal glory, but it may become necessary for us to draft him for President in order to establish our plan."

## Hair Cut Prize—Fine Until NRA Stepped In

Ice cream cones—FREE. The turned-up noses of Waltham youngsters pressed flat against a barbershop window pane. They could already taste the coolness thereof, in imagination.

The only hitch was that they had to have a haircut. But that was easy. Waltham parents would rush for the pocketbook, if so untoward a thing should happen as a child actually demanding a haircut.

They did just that, and certain barbers did a land-office business. But this was only one side of the story. Across the street, barbers who knew the disastrous effects of cut prices and premiums, glowered. If everyone did the same, they knew, barberdom would be completely demoralized.

Moreover, this was a form of price cutting—with which they had titled in vain during past weeks. The NRA had set a fixed price, and ice-cream tactics were a distinct violation. An appeal was planned.

So it was a case of—"Children enjoy while you may for tomorrow comes the NRA."

## Dowling—Appointment by Mansfield Is Praised

"Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield gave Gov. James M. Curley a good lesson in political patronage today when he appointed a man who vigorously campaigned against him in the last Mayoralty election to a $6000 a year job."

Thus did Senator Henry Parkman Jr. characterize the appointment of Frederic E. Dowling of Allston, former newsman and member of the City Council, to the position of Boston Election Commissioner. He replaces Major Charles T. Harding whose term expires Sunday.

The selection of Mr. Dowling caused much comment both at City Hall and on Beacon Hill. While the position was only open to a Republican—the board is comprised of two Democrats and two Republicans—there were four party members at least, it is understood, who campaigned for Mr. Mansfield one of whom was expected to get the call.

Senator Parkman pointed to the appointment of Mr. Dowling as one where a public official recognized efficiency as above political allignment. "Mayor Mansfield is acting as a real public official should," the Senator asserted. "If more of this type of Mansfield patronage went on under the golden dome of the State House instead of the distasteful chopping-block methods now used, the State would find many more efficient officials in office," he added.

## Boston Budget—Mayor Again Gets Out the Shears

Shears in hand, Mayor Mansfield glumly started trimming down the city budget today. He had been balked in his budget suggestions at every turn. His sales tax proposal was met with thumbs down at the State House. His efforts to prevent borrowing were vetoed. His ironic and not very gentle shafts at a Legislature which made him economize, and refused to continue the pay cuts for city employees—accomplished nothing.

So the shears have to lop $3,000,000 of the present budget estimates. Borrowings to the extent of another $9,000,000 must be arranged, and added to the mounting deficit.

To the Mayor's grief, what the city employees gain through compulsory restoration of their pay cuts, may be taken out of the school children. The Mayor's every effort was to bring up the children—the citizens of tomorrow—as well as possible regardless of the cost.

In the end, the gainer is the taxpayer. His rate will be $37—10 cents less than last year. Boston continues to live well beyond its income.

## Mortgage Rate—Bill for Cut in Senate Junkpile

To the great relief of bankers, the first of two measures fixing mortgage interest rates at 5½ per cent, was today adding to the clutter in the Senate wastebasket.

But this was not the end. Notable feature of the vote was the Democratic solidarity. Curley Democrats had cracked the whip and the rest of the party fell into line.

The Democrats had a dilemma to solve. The Governor had promised no mortgage legislation to bankers—in return for voluntary rate cuts to 5½ per cent. Legislation, however, ran for their seats on platforms of rate reduction by law.

How to reconcile? Democrat leaders managed to stall off the more drastic bills, cutting rates to 5 per cent and even 4½ per cent. Choosing 5½, they hoped to avoid embarrassing the Governor.

But the banks and Republicans stood firm against any legislative interference in the mortgage banking field. The first measure was defeated 17 to 14. Another, almost the same, comes up on Friday. Questioned bankers today, "Can the dikes hold?"

## De Valera—Old Boston Bond Buyers Made Happy

Fifteen years ago an Irish fugitive slipped across the nation enlisting aid for Ireland's freedom. He needed $5,000,000. For security he could only offer bonds on a government that didn't even exist, but when he came to Boston some 65,000 sympathizers—the largest number of any single state in the Union—went down in their pockets and put his financial campaign over the top.

Heartened by this support, the fugitive sailed for the Emerald Isle. For years he made little progress. The money was considered lost. Then suddenly he swept into power. In Ireland today he kept faith with Boston and American friends. At a time when they probably need it most he is paying off his bonds. Furthermore, he is paying them back with 25 per cent interest.

His name? Eamon de Valera.

## King Philip—Flagship of Chowder Fleet on Way Out

The good ship King Philip is gone.

"Flagship of the clam chowder squadron," they used to call it. It was a friendly old boat. In service since its keel was laid in 1893 at Bath, Maine. Years of happy excursions and fishing trips had mellowed its aged timbers just as the tunes of the masters give tone to a violin.

Strike a chord in memory of the good ship King Philip and it will conjure up a kaleidoscopic picture of men, women and children garbed in the changing fashions of the past half century lining her decks as she steamed down Boston Harbor toward the fishing banks for a day's outing.

Many thousands of Bostonians can strike that chord from memory, and they are doing it today because the King Philip will sail no more.

Last winter's ice sheared off its seacocks while moored at T. Wharf, and it sank. Rather than rehabilitate it for further use, its owners announced they will salvage what they can and sink the rest.

But it will sail in the memories of Bostonians many times again.

## Liquor—Boston Finds That Problems Still Exist

Evidently prohibition repeal didn't exactly solve Boston's liquor problem. Today Boston wondered about it.

"Rotten! They should be closed up." Thus spoke William A. L. Bazely, member of the State Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission. He was speaking about a majority of clubs operating in Boston with alcoholic beverage licenses, addressing his remarks to a hearing on an appeal of a commission ruling denying a license to a local social club.

David T. Montague, chairman of the commission, said he considered that the club was not essentially a social club but merely a drinking establishment.

Liquor was challenged from another quarter, too, when Representative William E. Ramsdell of Winchester, filed a bill with the Clerk of the House which would prohibit Sunday sale or service of liquors over a counter.

Questioned observers: "Is the pendulum starting to swing back?"

## Hobbies—Simmons College Freshmen List Their Favorites

"What are little girls made of?"

Raw material for the answer to Mother Goose's question was supplied by Simmons College freshmen today. In answer to the college collector of odd facts, they listed their hobbies.

"Sewing fine seams," said one demure lass.

"Collecting stones," said another.

"Raising tropical fish," quoted a third.

Sports, it appeared, were no longer hobbies, but necessaries. They were not mentioned. But four called cooking a creative pastime. Others made scrapbooks, wrote letters, played the flute, composed songs and pored over travel books.

One maiden said she collected rings . . . ?

## Briefs

**Boston's effort to shift its East** Boston tunnel white elephant onto the Metropolitan District was balked in the House yesterday.

**Thirty thousand persons** "oh'd" and "ah'd" and made unveiled references to the proximity of spring at Boston's mammoth flower show yesterday.

**With fanfare of bugle and drum,** Washington Street between Kneeland and Broadway was converted from murk into modern street lighting. The furniture district rejoiced, held open house.

**The expected stirring** among Revere voters against the City Council's invitation to a dog-racing track broke loose today. Telephones, petitions, crackerbox discussions, agitated the issue.

**Since November, nearly $2,000,000** worth of actual commodities—foodstuffs, needlework, etc., has been distributed to needy by the ERA since November, said Administrator Rotch today.

**Governor Curley today** instructed his textile committee to tender its services to arbitrate the strike in the five Haywood-Schuster mills in East Douglas, Millbury, Franklin and Manchaug.

## Legislator Wins Maine's Wood-Chopping Title

ORONO, Maine, March 26 (AP)—James Woodbury of Morrill, Representative to the Legislature, won the wood-chopping contest which opened the University of Maine's 29th annual Farm and Home Week yesterday.

Mr. Woodbury cut through an eight-inch timber on one minute and 43.4 seconds.

## Boston Events

### Tonight

**Theaters**

"ODE TO LIBERTY" (Plymouth). Ina Claire as a decorative Parisian wife seeking a divorce from her banker husband. She is compelled—easily—to harbor an energetic communist fugitive from the police. 8:30.

"THE DRUNKARD" (Copley). Ninety-year-old melodrama presented in the manner of its original producer, P. T. Barnum. 8:30.

**Movies**

EXETER—"David Copperfield," 3:40, 6:33, 8:30.

KEITH'S—"Roberta," with Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers and Irene Dunne. Two new songs by Jerome Kern added. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

STATE—Wallace Beery in "West Point of the Air," 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Times Square Lady." Tomorrow: Helen Hayes in "Vanessa."

MAJESTIC—"The Runaway Queen," 11:31 a. m., 1:08, 3:40, 4:33, 6:17, 8:01, 9:46.

METROPOLITAN—W. C. Fields in "Mississippi" with Bing Crosby. Plenty of Southern atmosphere in showboat story—which extends to stage presentation. 11:35 a. m., 1:56, 4:45, 7:35, 10:15. Tomorrow: Claudette Colbert in "Private Worlds."

MODERN—"The Ghost Walks," 9:10, 11:58 a. m., 3:45, 6:30, 9:20. Also "Living on Velvet."

FINE ARTS—"The Unfinished Symphony," English production based on life of Franz Schubert and filled with his music sung and played by the Vienna Choir Boys, the Vienna State Opera chorus and the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:45. Also "Molecular Theory of Matter"; "Playful Pluto," Mickey Mouse cartoon; and more "Infant Behavior."

ORPHEUM—Maurice Chevalier in "Folies Bergere," 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Stage: "Broadway Jamboree" revue. Tomorrow: "The Wedding Night."

BOSTON—"It Happened in New York," 10:38 a. m., 1:31, 4:33, 7:35, 10:18. Vaudeville with Ina Ray Hutton and Her Melodears. Tomorrow: "Princess O'Hara."

UPTOWN—"Devil Dogs of the Air," 1:10, 4:09, 7:08, 10:07. Also "Murder on a Honeymoon."

TREMONT—"The Fountain" and "Adventure Girl," 9 a. m. to 11.

UNIVERSITY—"Devil Dogs of the Air," 1:30, 6:35, 9:35. Also "Rumba."

PENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Gold Diggers of 1935," Fenway, 1:10, 3:55, 6:35, 9:25. Paramount, 10:35 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Behind the Evidence."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Man of Aran," 2, 5, 8. Also "Charlie Chan in Paris."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Going Places" with Lowell Thomas; Krazy Kat cartoon; Clark and McCullough in "Flying Down to Zero"; other shorts and news reels 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

**Music**

APOLLO CLUB—Dr. Thomas Stone, conductor. Jordan Hall. 8:15.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY GLEE CLUB—And orchestra. Concert in City Club. 7:45.

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Concert in Sanders Theater, Cambridge. 8.

ERA OPERA HOUSE CONCERT—Civic Orchestra, R. A. Cook, guest conductor. Violin soloists, Harry Ellis Dickson and Abraham Zatofsky. Flute soloist, James Pappoutsakis. Program: Wagner, Foote, Guion, Bach, Haydn and Mozart. 8.

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Pilgrim Congregational Church, 540 Columbia Rd., Dorchester. 8.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Program of first performances in Boston of works by Kodaly, Goossens, Stravinsky, Cowell and Chavez. Rebecca Dulfer, violin, and Nicholas Slonimsky, piano. 8:30.

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB—Annual choral concert. Hotel Statler. 8:15.

**Other Events**

"BY PACIFIC MEANS"—Prof. Manley O. Hudson concludes this series with lecture on "Treaties on Pacific Settlement Since 1920." Goddard Hall, Tufts College, Medford. Public invited. 8.

DU BURON STUDIO—Reading from Sean O'Casey's play, "Within the Gates," by Rev. Emerson Schwenk. 1126 Boylston St. 8:15.

JOHN STRACHEY—Speaks on "America's Place in World Affairs." Ford Hall. 8:15.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—"Picturesque Ireland," lecture by John E. Lynch. 8.

WEST ROXBURY'S CITIZENS' ASS'N.—One act play, "St. Patrick's Day," by Sheridan. Also civic chorus and orchestra. 8.

**Tomorrow**

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Prof. William Starr Myers speaks on "Government and Propaganda," following dinner at 6:30.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Mrs. Sayward. American Rooms. 11 a. m.

# U. S. Civil Aviation Out to Excel Fine '34 Safety Record

## One Accident Per 654,610 Miles Last Year Is Goal to Be Bettered

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, March 28—Analysis of the 1934 record shows that American civil air lines flew 654,610 miles an accident with a total of 225,267,569 passenger-miles flown. For this distance of flying there were 73 accidents of which only 10 were attended by fatalities. The actual loss of life consisted of 21 passengers and 10 pilots.

Moving immediately toward a better record during 1935, Eugene Vidal, chief of the Bureau of Air Service, invited representatives of all scheduled air lines to confer with him here on April 8 on a long list of subjects, most of which aim at greater safety in the air.

Prominent on that list is the subject of devices for the removal of ice from the wings, a problem the acuteness of which was emphasized almost at the same moment the conference was announced by a report blaming ice on the wings for the crash of a TWA Transport near Pittsburgh on Jan. 26 last.

The report censured the pilot for "poor judgment" in attempting to fly under bad weather conditions and criticized the company for permitting the plane to take off. The immediate fault, it found, however, lay in the formation of ice on the wings.

Several air lines, it was announced, are already conducting experiments in methods for removing this danger from flying, and Mr. Vidal indicated that the bureau is planning to direct its research staff and experimental service to this subject.

Other safety problems which he wishes to consider with the air line operators include the use of the radio compass with which the bureau is now conducting extensive experiments on the Pacific coast, blind landing, traffic control at air terminals and the development of new flying equipment along the line of small inexpensive planes, such as the combination automobile-autogiro for which it let a contract yesterday. Another subject on the agenda concerned more with speed and service than safety is high altitude flying which is coming to be considered the most promising solution to transoceanic aviation.

The conference is primarily an attempt to obtain better co-ordination between the experimentation and the operational problems of the regular air lines and the bureau's own research work. Its facilities in this respect have recently been expanded and three new technical experts have been added to the research staff.

## Hauptmann Hearing June 20

Trenton, N. J., March 28 (AP)—The Court of Errors and Appeals today fixed the date of June 20 for the hearing of Bruno Richard Hauptmann's appeal from conviction in the Lindbergh kidnap-murder case.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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# The Monitor's Radio Timetable

## What's on the Air Tonight?

| | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 | Monitor Views News. | Parents and Teachers Congress | Rhythm Sandbox. | Organ recital... |
| 5:15 | "Wooley the Moth"... | | Male quartet..... | "Skippy" sketch... |
| 5:30 | "The Singing Lady". | French lesson. ... | "Jack Armstrong". | Movie reporter.... |
| 5:45 | Little Orphan Annie. | Local dance music. | String quintet.... | "Dick Tracy"..... |
| 6:00 | Ferdinando Orch..... | Evening Tattler: sketches; music. | News Service..... | "Buck Rogers"... |
| 6:15 | Fair Play Forum ..... | | "Melody Limited". | "Bobby Benson".. |
| 6:30 | News; features ...... | Records; news .... | "Lum and Abner". | Stevens Orchestra |
| 6:45 | Lowell Thomas, news. | "The Desert Kid" | Willard De Lue.. | Speakers; music.. |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy"... | Tony's Barb'r Shop | "Myrt and Marge" | News Service..... |
| 7:15 | "Gems of Melody": chorus; orchestra.... | Recorded talk...... | "Just Plain Bill".. | "Irish Echoes": soloists; orchestra.. |
| 7:30 | | After Dinner Revue | Merry-Go-Round .. | |
| 7:45 | Ruth Etting; Red | "Easy Aces" sketch | Boake Carter, news | Williams Orchestra |
| 8:00 | Nichols's Orchestra. | Vallee Varieties: Noah Beery; sk; Tip-Top Girls trio; Tom Howard | Hour of Charm: vocal ensemble; or. | ERA Orchestra.... |
| 8:15 | "20th Century Ideas". | | | "History of Art".. |
| 8:30 | "Red Trails": Northwest Mounted Police. | | Forum of Liberty: speakers; music.. | ERA Orchestra. .. |
| 8:45 | | | | Popular law talk .. |
| 9:00 | Death Valley Days: dramatic sketch .... | Show Boat Hour: Frank McIntyre; soloists; skit; Voorhees Orch...... | Casa Loma Orch.: talk; soloist...... | Murphy Orchestra. |
| 9:15 | | | | Organ recital...... |
| 9:30 | Mexican Orchestra... | | Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians | Le Paradis Orch.. |
| 9:45 | Institute of Women's | | | News Service...... |
| 10:00 | Profession'l Relations | Paul Whiteman's Music Hall: Lou Holtz; Helen Jepson; soloists...... | band; pianist; girls' glee club... | Hugh Connors and his orchestra.... |
| 10:15 | "Melodic Strings"... | | | |
| 10:30 | "Economics in Changing Social Order"... | | "Ship of Joy"..... | Fisher Orchestra.. |
| 10:45 | | | Musical Rhymester | Voice of Crusader. |
| 11:00 | Reports; feature..... | Forecasts; feature. | News Service...... | Julian Woodworth and his orchestra |
| 11:15 | Coakley Orchestra.... | NBC dance music. | Bruins - Toronto hockey report.... | |
| 11:30 | Ray Delaporte and his orchestra....... | Eddie Duchin and his orchestra ... | | Feature; Jack |
| 11:45 | | | Murphy Orchestra... | Renard's Orch.... |

## Tomorrow's Features

### Up to Luncheon

9:15 WNAC, "Dear Columbia": reading of network fan mail.
11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
11:15 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

### After Luncheon

1:55 WBZ, "Boston Flower Show," Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: current events and vocational talks.
3:00 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
3:15 WNAC, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Paul Lemay, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

### Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC, "It's a Woman's World," Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
8:00 WEEI, Lucille Manners, soprano; male quartet; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Intimate Revue: Bob Hope, comedy; Jane Froman; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "March of Time": dramatizations of the news of the week.
9:00 WBZ, Beatrice Lillie, comedienne; Cavaliers Quartet; popular orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time": vocal soloists; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
9:15 WAAB, "Understanding the Art of India," Ananda K. Coomaraswamy.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker, comedian, and company; soloists; popular orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel": soloists; players; orchestra.

### Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, from Chicago studios.
10:00 WBZ, "Circus Nights": Joe Cook; Tim and Irene; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, Frank Black's vocal-instrumental ensemble.

# Maine Town Considers X-Raying an Election

FREEPORT, Maine, March 27 (AP)—Freeport voters last night considered enlisting the X-ray's aid to decide the outcome of a town election.

Should the single ballot upon which the election of a school board member depends be X-rayed, it will mark the first time that a Maine election has been so decided.

Microscopic examination of the ballot is said to have showed a faint pencil mark beside the name of Dr. Harold L. Goldman, apparently the victor in the town meeting March 11 by an 18-vote majority.

His opponent, Mrs. Maryetta Coffin later asked for an inspection, and the vote was tied. A second recount produced a one-vote majority for Mrs. Coffin.

Then Dr. Goldman protested, saying that one ballot laid aside at the inspection was marked for him. It is that ballot which may be X-rayed.

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# New Vermont Dam to Tame 'Wild Horses' of the Winooski

## Floods That Annually Tear Down From Hillsides to Be Staved by $4,000,000 Structure on the Little River at Waterbury

the new CCC camp at Waterbury which will necessitate the hiring of more workers. On actual dam construction, however, it is government policy to provide continuity of employment, men being hired only when assured of permanent jobs. Thus, 800 men will be taken off Waterbury, one of the passageways through which the "wild horses" sweep into the usually peaceful valley of the Winooski River.

The CCC plans a $4,000,000 check-rein on Vermont's "wild horses" that thunder down from the hills with every cloudburst, kicking the rivers into flood-time frenzy.

Construction will start shortly on the largest dam projects in New England to be built on the Little River at Waterbury, one of the passageways through which the "wild horses" sweep into the usually peaceful valley of the Winooski River.

The Winooski is the great river of northern Vermont, a constant flood menace because of its rapid drop from the hills into Lake Champlain. Two other tributaries of this river have already been blockaded by dams now nearing completion at Wrightsville and East Barre. These dams are located on the North Winooski branch and the south branch which run into the Winooski at Montpelier.

### Fortify the Valley

Completion of the proposed dam at Waterbury, according to United States Army engineers in charge of CCC work, should completely fortify the Winooski Valley communities against the floods that start in the hills, crowd the small streams which rush into and choke the main Winooski channel.

The new dam will rise 150 feet, stretch 2200 feet from end to end, and hold back more water than the other two dams combined. By next winter, the project will be employing 3600 men.

Seeing the Winooski River for the first time recently flowing quietly, an army engineer, looking surprised, exclaimed: "What are we harnessing that little stream for?"

Quietly picking its way through green valleys, the Winooski ordinarily invites the children to paddle along its banks. But even the children have heard the thundering untamed herds come rushing out of the hills to transform the "little stream" into an angry tidal wave.

### Many Cloudbursts

Cloudbursts are famous in northern Vermont. They fill the small rivulets, pour into the creeks and try to force their way into the Winooski like the flood of shoppers at a bargain sale. Hence, the CCC dam construction on the branch streams in order to ease their swollen waters into the Winooski at a pace that will not overflow the main channel.

An immediate start is planned on

## Navy Reports Plane Fatalities

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—The Navy Department was informed today that two aviators were killed last night in the crash of a plane from the airplane carrier Lexington off the California coast. Capt. A. B. Cook, commander of the Lexington, wirelessed that neither the bodies of Lieut. G. E. Kelly and R. Carillo, aviation machinist's mate, nor wreckage of the plane had been recovered.

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# Home Study Project Adopted in Lynn For Junior High Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., March 28—An experimental plan of modified home study has been adopted by the Lynn School Committee, and will be placed in effect at the Pickering Junior High School with the opening of the school term next September, it was announced today. If proven successful, it will later be adopted in all local junior high schools.

The program, according to Ernest Stephens, Deputy Superintendent of Schools and sponsor of the idea, will call only for home study "in fields of interest growing out of classroom experience," and will be so planned as to enlist the student's home life. All necessary instruction will be given in the school during class hours as far as possible.

The experiment, Mr. Stephens admits, will call for more care in the preparation of class tasks for students than is now required, more skill on the part of teachers in handling varied levels of student ability. It is planned, he said, to make a careful study of each step and to keep parents of the school district informed of all activities.

The program may also involve a lengthening of the school day as classes will open at 8.15 and extend through 2.20 p. m. with 60-minute class periods.

# Aroostook Protest On Canadian Treaty Taken Into Schools

HOULTON, Me., March 28 (AP)—Aroostook County's war against reduction of tariffs on Canadian products, especially potatoes, was carried into the public schools yesterday.

Teachers introduced a new subject to their pupils—the consequences to Maine of a reciprocal trade treaty with Canada—and the question was thoroughly discussed. Meanwhile, hundreds of letters protesting the treaty which Aroostook potato growers declare would ruin their industry, left for Washington. Local leaders said not less than 15,000 appeals would be on President Roosevelt's desk by the time he returns from his southern fishing trip.

More mass meetings were held in various parts of the county yesterday. Aroostook's fight will be carried to Maine's legislature at a general meeting at Presque Isle.

# Liquor Funds Favored For Old-Age Pensions

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 28 (AP)—Gov. Louis J. Brann said yesterday he believed a "satisfactory plan for old-age relief in Maine could be worked out without seeking new sources of revenue."

The chief executive, who recommended in his inaugural address that "a portion of the net income of the liquor control commission be utilized for setting up a fund for old-age relief," said he had not yet made detailed plans. "I have told anyone who asked me as recently as yesterday, 'I still think so, and I have so informed them.'" Estimated profits of the State liquor commission have been placed at from $600,000 to $700,000 annually.

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# Drug Control Plan Urged for Arms

Dame Rachel Crowdy, the only woman member of Britain's Arms Inquiry Commission, calls for rigid scrutiny of traffic in armaments.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 28—International traffic in arms might well be handled in the same manner as traffic in narcotics has been handled by the League of Nations, in the opinion of Dame Rachel Crowdy, interviewed here yesterday.

Summoned from the Far East in the name of the Crown to sit on the British Arms Investigation Commission as its only woman member, Dame Rachel halted her globe circling trip here momentarily to address the New England Conference on the Cause and Cure of War.

That she had been chosen as a member of the British Arms Investigating Commission—similar to and resulting from the Nye "munitions racket" investigation in this country—quite surprised her, Dame Rachel said. "But we, as well as you in this country . . . not to mention other nations . . . need such vigorous investigations into the evils of armaments," she asserted.

### International Action

When asked what action she expected the British "arms racket" investigators would take she smiled and shook her head. "But I will tell you my own ideas," she said.

"I should very much like to see the traffic in arms handled in the same way that the illicit traffic in drugs is taken care of internationally by the League of Nations. Undoubtedly," she admitted, "this matter will be brought before our commission. But I can't predict anything until after we meet in London a week from Thursday."

Asked about the greatest problem facing the Far East today, Dame Rachel predicted war between Russia and Japan.

### Russo-Japanese Situation

She was far from encouraged by prospects of peace across the Pacific. Her observations led her to conclude that Japan is arming for a titanic struggle with Russia. And tossing a bait to the sides of the United States, Canada, and Australia she charged them with causing much of the unrest in Manchuria.

"Japanese expansion into Manchuria," she said, "and the horrible conditions rampant there today are due to the fact that you in the United States have prevented Japanese emigration. Australia and Canada are equally to blame," she added.

In her speech to the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, Dame Rachel, who was former Chief of Social Questions and the Opium Section of the League of Nations, declared the only way to prevent war "is to educate youth against it by giving them higher spiritual resources of the world."

### Method of Procedure

"The world's illicit traffic in drugs is handled through the Opium Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations. Annual reports are made by member governments on exports and imports of drugs; on the manufacture and sale of drugs within each country; and the number of drug manufacturers are sent to the League. In this way the narcotic traffic of the world is supervised.

"Governments keep as close as possible on all shipments and on all manufacture at home. To be sure the drug rings still get much 'dope' through the lines in spite of supervision. Home manufacture of 'boosted drugs' is an ever increasing problem. But through this international supervision the illicit drug traffic has been cut down more than half.

### Regulation of Arms

"If this system of control and supervision were placed on arms, diplomats point out that shipment of arms from manufacturing nations to smaller warring nations could be regulated—but it would be increasingly difficult to get any kind of international supervision on home manufacture. An example of this today is Germany reported to be arming as rapidly as possible and with the rest of the world unable to act, without using force, to prevent it."

Dame Rachel's suggestion, which she has intimated will come before the British Arms Investigation Commission, will undoubtedly win support from those who favor arms embargoes—such as placed by the League on Bolivia and Paraguay last fall.

Drawn by Violet Oakley

Dame Rachel Crowdy

Addresses Worcester Conference on the Cause and Cure of War and Grants Interview on Munitions Traffic.

# House Votes Millions for Navy But Ignores Plea for Schools

(Continued from Page 1)

necessary that these appropriations be made."

To which Representative Marcantonio said: "Whom are we going to fight," and Representative Merlin Hull, Progressive, Wisconsin, said: "If we are going to fight somebody, let us use the money to fight with, and not to build million-dollar dormitories. There is $4,000,000 here for officers' quarters, as well as the rest of the small stuff you have tucked away in this bill. If anyone knows whom we are going to fight, I would like to hear from them. I would like to know when. I would like to know that."

Explanations offered by naval spokesmen, including Representative Vinson, were that docking facilities on the Pacific coast are extremely inadequate. The navy has a number of dry docks and other facilities scattered along the Atlantic, but these are no longer useful with the fleet in the Pacific. Hence Mare Island facilities are to be extended at a cost over $4,000,000.

"The Puget Sound Navy Yard is to get a new concrete dry dock, capable of handling 35,000-ton capital ships, which cannot be handled at Mare Island. Thus the Puget Sound Yard is the only one on the Pacific coast which can take the navy's largest ships—and a southern California congressman pointed out, every trip from a ship on the San Diego station to Puget Sound for repairs costs the Government $8000 for running expenses alone.

### Floating Dry Dock

Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands, is to get a $10,000,000 floating dry dock, accommodating the largest ships in the fleet. Representative Colgate W. Darden (D) of Virginia, said significantly: "The dock is urgently needed because of our general lack of property equipped advance bases, and for this reason the item has been designated as the chief of naval operations as number one on the navy's priority list of new construction."

A submarine base at Pearl Harbor is being improved, as well as improvements on the submarine base at Coco Solo, Canal Zone, to the tune of $2,334,500. Fleet air bases at both points are also being improved. One of the smallest but most piquant items was "suitable quarters for married chief petty officers" at Tutuila, Samoa, cost $48,000. The purpose, it was explained, was to make this an attractive post.

### Increase in Personnel

The second bill increased the commissioned personnel of the navy to 6531 officers, compared with present authorization of 5499. Moreover, the bill provided that in future officers shall number 4¾ per cent of enlisted personnel instead of 4 per cent, as formerly. A new pool of officers will be provided to man the ships of the treaty strength navy.

A third bill provides for the creation of aviation cadets in the naval and marine reserves, selected from all parts of the country, sent to Pensacola on probation, and ultimately assigned to active duty for four years of active service.

The fourth measure changes the method of selection of marine officers.

Among the benefits deriving to Congressmen under this bill will be an increase in the number of Naval Academy appointments to five instead of three per Congressman in the next fiscal year. The aviation cadets also fall in Congressional Districts.

## Reward for Gunmen Offered

CHICAGO, March 28 (AP)—The Chicago Association of Commerce yesterday offered a $5000 reward for information leading to arrest and conviction of the gunmen who attempted to assassinate State's Attorney Thomas J. Courtney on Sunday. The attempted assassination, declared the association in posting the sum, was a "challenge by the criminal element to the law-abiding people of this community."

# Wrangling by Civic Officials In Woonsocket, R.I., May End In Court Test of Mayor's Act

## City's Chief Executive Bars City Hall to Aldermen and Ousts Man They Named Public Works Head During His Absence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOONSOCKET, R. I., March 28—Two sharp political blows were struck and a third was in the air today here as Mayor Felix A. Toupin fought to prevent his board of aldermen from electing a political foe as commissioner of public works.

While the aldermen met in his temporary absence to elect Frank J. Gelinas as commissioner of public works, Mayor Toupin rushed back to declare by an emergency proclamation that the aldermen were barred from the City Hall. He then seized complete police authority and closed City Hall, declaring the meeting illegal and void. A huge crowd gathered outside but no violence occurred.

The Mayor said today that if the aldermen—whom he claims took advantage of his leaving town for three hours to call a special meeting with Gelinas—were to carry the matter to the courts, the Mayor would take his case to the Supreme Court of the State.

Mayor Toupin is known in Rhode Island as the Lieutenant Governor who gaveled his way to fame by pounding Democratic legislation through a Republican Senate.

"I believe that all the violence or threat of violence is over," the Mayor said today. "I believe the aldermen will see it my way soon," he added. At any rate, there will be another meeting of the board for two weeks, unless a special meeting is called, and I do not intend to give them that opportunity of trying to hoodwink me."

Mayor Toupin favored retention in office of Alphonse Fugere, a Republican. Since the aldermen must approve the bond of their candidate, Gelinas, before he can take office, and since there will be no meeting of the aldermen to act in the matter, it is expected that the Mayor's appointee will hold. The litigants—persist in contending the meeting was valid, he would carry his case to the Supreme Court of the State. Mayor Toupin has repeatedly said he would carry ances, the Mayor has them stopped.

# Current Artistic Events

At the Fine Arts

## "The Unfinished Symphony"

SCHUBERT'S life is again made the subject of a musical romance in the new film at the Fine Arts theater, "The Unfinished Symphony," a Gaumont British product directed by Willi Forst.

The film has had a considerable success elsewhere, which probably will be repeated here. It has the endorsement of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, who in its behalf has turned for a moment from the profession of conductor to that of film critic. As Clemenceau said when Paderewski gave up playing the piano to become a statesman, "What a descent!"

Certainly the English producers have handled the subject with much more restraint and taste than were exhibited in the stage production called "Blossom Time," in which the Schubertian melodies were outrageously distorted and vulgarized. In this film they are presented by artists of the Vienna Philharmonic, the Vienna State Opera and the Vienna Choir Boys.

The central theme of the piece is a romance between the composer and his pupil, Caroline Esterhazy. The blighting of this romance is offered as the reason why the B minor Symphony was left unfinished, and as the source of the "Ave Maria." Although this plot calls largely on the imagination of the makers of the film, it is not entirely implausible, in view of the reported devotion of Schubert to his young pupil.

Hans Jaray makes a believable Schubert. Marta Eggerth is a lovely Caroline. Helen Chandler is appealing as the pawnbroker's daughter. The minor roles are all well taken. The direction is good, if at times slow. The photography is commendable. In the clarinet player of the gypsy band is not our old friend Raphael of the Continental Varieties, he must be his twin.

L. A. S.

Hans Jaray as Franz Schubert in "The Unfinished Symphony."

## Men's City Club

W. H. BICKNELL is exhibitor at the Men's City Club. He divides his talents between pencil drawing and etching. The two mediums are related by the fact that both depend upon lines for their making. Mr. Bicknell, however, employs his line differently in the two. For in pencil drawings he works for tonal effects. He manages to indicate forms and textures and vast spaces with a few skillful strokes. He even gains a sense of roundness and bulk. The subjects treat the coast line and the activities of the natives with their boating.

The etchings are notable for a sparse use of line. Mr. Bicknell applies the method judiciously and tastefully. He has transliterated a number of masterpieces of painting to etching. The finest example is a plate of "Benediction" by Nicholas Maes.

## Women's City Club

Etchings of another subject are to be seen at the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street. They are canine portraits by Diana Thorne. Dogs and dogs in abundance. Those who are devoted to pets are endeared to Miss Thorne's subjects. She portrays them in characteristic attitudes, racing, napping, upon hind legs. There are the shaggy and the sleek, the alert and the lazy. Miss Thorne attributes human thoughts to them in her titles, which may find an appreciative audience, but somehow do not reflect the saliant line of movement, the variations of fur texture. Her craftsmanship is a bit slight, and unvaried. The illustrative element seems to gloss over any technical ineptitude.

D. A.

# Woolen Textile Workers In Five Mills on Strike

WORCESTER, Mass., March 28 (AP)—About 1400 employees of the Hayward-Schuster woolen textile mills in East Douglas, Millbury, Franklin and Manchaug voted unanimously last night to strike following a walkout in some of the mills by the night shift earlier.

Picket lines were established around some of the larger mills in East Douglas and at Franklin. Union spokesmen said pickets would be placed around the others.

# Virginia to Advertise; To Use Daily Press

RICHMOND, Va., March 28 (AP)—Newspapers with a total circulation of 4,000,000 and weekly magazines with a combined circulation of 1,000,000 weekly have been selected to carry advertisements about Virginia this spring, it was announced by Chairman Wilbur C. Hall of the Conservation and Development Commission.

Advertising will be apportioned among leading dailies in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, he said, the schedule for the latter city including The Christian Science Monitor. This will be done in an effort to increase tourist trade, Mr. Hall said. Arrangements also have been made to distribute literature on Virginia in Florida hotels.

# Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain this evening and early tonight; lowest temperature near freezing; Friday fair and slightly colder; moderate to fresh southerly shifting to westerly winds.

Maine: Rain and slightly warmer tonight; Friday fair and colder.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain this afternoon and tonight; Friday fair and colder.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight; Friday fair, slightly colder in the interior.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southeast and south winds shifting to westerly tonight and diminishing Friday, and overcast weather with rain tonight; Friday generally fair.

### Official Temperatures

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 38 | 51 | New Orleans | 72 | 84 |
| Bermuda | 60 | 64 | New York | 40 | 56 |
| Chicago | 34 | 56 | Norfolk, Va. | 36 | 60 |
| Denver | 32 | 46 | Philadelphia | 40 | 63 |
| Helena, Mont. | 22 | 33 | St. Louis | 38 | 63 |
| Jacksonville | 68 | 88 | St. Paul | 32 | 38 |
| Kansas City | 34 | 54 | San Francisco | 50 | 64 |
| Los Angeles | 53 | 70 | Washington | 38 | 64 |
| Miami, Fla. | 74 | 84 | | | |

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time, March 28.
B—Maximum, March 27.

### High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 5:37 p. m.; height 8.3 feet
Friday, 5:58 a. m.; height 8.8 feet

Light all vehicles at 6:54 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Cloudy; rain; maximum temperature 38 degrees above zero; minimum 36 above.

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# Reich Barred From Stresa, Simon States

## Germans Not to Be Asked to Attend Coming Parley in Italy

## Warns On Rumors

(Continued from Page 1)

participate at Stresa, but Sir John scotched them.

While no official version of the results of the Foreign Secretary's mission was forthcoming, authoritative sources said that Der Führer's demands included:

1. Economic union with Austria.
2. Return of certain Czechoslovak territory and repatriation of 3,500,000 German residents in it.
3. An air force the equal of the British or the French, the common level to be determined by Russia's air strength.
4. A navy of about 400,000 tons.

### Eden and Litvinoff Hold Conference On European Security

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MOSCOW, March 28—Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal of Great Britain, and Maxim Litvinoff, Foreign Commissar of Soviet Russia, "got right down to business," officials declared, as they began their first conference on a European security system at 3 p. m. today.

Mr. Eden was taken directly to Mr. Litvinoff's office after an impressive welcome at the railroad station by Mr. Litvinoff personally and Lord Chilston, the British Ambassador to Moscow.

Mr. Eden had completed a journey from Berlin, where he and Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, conferred with Reichsführer Hitler. Mr. Eden was accompanied on the trip by Ivan M. Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador to London.

Although nothing definite was said for publication while the statesmen were conferring, it was generally believed that they dealt principally with the proposed Eastern European Security Pact.

Differences over this proposal constitute the chief stumblingblock at present in the way of an agreement for a general European peace scheme.

Observers did not expect them to limit their talks to this subject, however, and thought that the question of German armament surely would come up, and that they very possibly were also considering the matter of security in the Far East, in which both Russia and Great Britain are interested.

Mr. Litvinoff's thesis is that the East and West are bound up in the matter of peace as war, in his opinion, might easily spread to the other half of the world if it started in either place.

The Russians do not insist that Great Britain pledge military aid for the security of eastern Europe, but they say they want moral support which, they declared, is to Great Britain's interest as well as to that of the other nations involved.

If Great Britain were to give Russia such support, a formidable array of power would be lined up against Germany's attitude in holding out against the pact.

### Little Entente Agrees To Close Co-operation With France in Crisis

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, March 28—The current week has seen notable contributions toward stabilization of the international situation in central and southeast Europe.

The Little Entente has agreed to take no independent action relative to Germany's rearming but to work in closest co-operation with France.

Nicholas Titulescu, Roumania's Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is president both of the Little Entente and of the Balkan Entente, speaking to the press last night, after conferences with Dr. Eduard Beneš, Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister, and Dr. Bogoleub Yeftitch, Yugoslavia's Premier and Foreign Minister, considers the Franco-Italian agreement concluded at Rome in early January as beginning a new era for European peace.

Mr. Titulescu also disclosed that the Little Entente wishes to co-operate with "all" mid-European states.

**Hungary Keeps in Line**

Meanwhile Marshal Julius Gömbös declared in an election speech that Hungary has no intention of introducing obligatory military service without permission of the League of Nations. He and other leading Hungarian statesmen in public meetings have also declared themselves in favor of co-operations with the Little Entente.

Similarly the new Bulgarian Minister in Ankara informed the Turkish Prime Minister that Bulgaria has no intention of violating peace treaties by restoring on its own authority obligatory military training.

**Austria Needs Bigger Army**

Furthermore, its generally agreed that Austria should be permitted to increase the size of its army as a measure of protection against National Socialist aggression.

Thus everywhere is clearly manifested the desire for moderation, co-operation, peace. The Little Entente is ready to work with Italy and Italy's allies and the only states that might cause anxiety—namely, Hungary and Bulgaria—are showing a conciliatory attitude.

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# Poles' President to Get Kingly Power

Keystone

**Ignace Moscicki**
President of Poland

## New Constitution Posited on Democracy Liberated From Inefficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, March 28 — Only routine steps remain to be taken before Poland's new Constitution, making the President supreme on all essential powers of government, becomes operative.

No hitch is anticipated by Marshal Joseph Pilsudski and his advisers who have maneuvered the new organic law through the Senate and Sejm, or Lower House, which gave its final approval only last Saturday. Col. Walery Slawek, if he succeeds in forming a cabinet, is expected to proceed in a leisurely but efficient manner to the passage of a new electoral law and the inauguration of the revised regime.

As finally adopted, the constitution leaves nothing to be desired by the advocates of a strong executive arm of government. So sweeping are the President's powers that Marshal Pilsudski, who steadily refused to accept the Presidency under the former constitution because the position was too weak for him, is reliably reported ready to accept under the strengthened formula.

**Modified Democracy**

The constitution in fact gives tangible expression to the Marshal's own theory that democracy is a good thing, but should not be permitted to defeat itself. His remedy for the clogs of inefficiency which he believes are inherent in a parliamentary regime, is to build up executive powers.

This concept is carried to an extreme seldom equaled by modern written constitutions, in the draft just erected into fundamental law. The President becomes the final authority, empowered to step in when other departments of government prove inefficient or run afoul of each other.

He will appoint and dismiss the Premier without the seal of parliamentary approval. Likewise with the Cabinet and with the head of the Supreme Court and the commander-in-chief of the army. War and peace are entrusted to his decision, with the conclusion of treaties, the dissolution of Parliament at will and the nomination of one of two candidates to succeed himself. He will name one-third of the Senate.

**Executive Supreme**

Thus the Executive Power dominates the three classic divisions of government. Parliament cannot do more than approve the President's projects, since he has power to dissolve it many times, if necessary, until one is elected to carry out his program.

The present authoritarian regime, described by its opponents as Fascist and dictatorial, represents the culmination of a movement away from the liberal constitution of 1921. The first great step came when Marshal Pilsudski took possession of governmental power in May, 1926. Since then the democratic forms of government have been continued, but progressively deprived of their essential powers.

For all its appearance of absolutism, the constitution is put forth by Marshal Pilsudski as a practical form of democracy. There is strong opposition to this point of view within Poland, especially in the event that a less benevolent individual than Marshal Pilsudski should come into possession of the sweeping powers conferred on the new President.

## Manitoba Objectors Exempted by Clause Of Inoculation Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man. — Exemption from vaccination or inoculation is secured to objectors by a clause in the Public Health Act of Manitoba which recently became operative.

The clause reads as follows: "A person or the child or ward of a person who makes a statement in writing that he believes vaccination or inoculation for the prevention of disease is prejudicial to health, or that it is opposed to his religious beliefs, and who furnishes the statement to the local health officer, shall be exempt from vaccination or inoculation."

Printed forms are available for distribution to any who may desire to file the necessary statement. The forms are in duplicate, and users are advised to mail the original form, duly completed, to the local medical health officer by registered mail, and to preserve the duplicate and the registration receipt for reference.

The need for filing statements as soon as possible is urged in the instructions, which point out that, if some so-called communicable disease has been declared epidemic and restrictive measures have been taken by public health officials before the statement is filed, a person might not then be in a position to file it.

The new act, which lists 37 so-called communicable diseases, empowers the Minister of Health and Public Welfare to order that vaccination or inoculation shall be compulsory within the limits of any specified locality within the province, and may make all necessary regulations respecting the same. But persons signing the objectors' clause are exempt.

## Quintuplets Become Wards of George V

TORONTO, March 28 (AP)—Royal assent was given in the Ontario Legislature yesterday by Lieut.-Gov. Herbert A. Bruce to the bill which makes the Dionne quintuplets (baby daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Dionne of Callender, Ont.) "Special Wards of His Majesty the King" until they reach the age of 18.

Minister of Welfare, David A. Croll, is made special guardian of the babies and the bill gives him power to appoint active guardians. These, he has announced, will be the father of the little girls, and Dr. A. R. Dafoe, their physician.

Control of the babies' person and estate is vested in the Minister.

The parents of the Dionne quintuplets tried to keep control of the little girls but the Ontario Government insisted that they be made crown wards to prevent their being exploited to their physical detriment.

## North Carolina Motorist Jailed for Road Fatality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A Wake County man, tried in the Superior Court, has been sentenced to serve a prison term in the charge of manslaughter growing out of a highway fatality. He noted an appeal but later abandoned it and began serving his sentence of one year.

Sentence was imposed by Judge Clawson Williams. Of all the fatalities that have occurred in this county during a time when the list is mounting rapidly in North Carolina, this is the first that has resulted in a prison sentence. Sentiment appears to favor prison sentences as probably the best penalty for reckless driving and until the law against persons driving under the influence of liquor is more strictly enforced.

## Philippine Legislature Called

MANILA, P. I., March 28 (AP) — Co-operating with the program to establish a Philippines commonwealth as soon as possible, Acting Governor General Joseph R. Hayden yesterday called a special session of the Insular Legislature. The session, opening April 8, will prepare for a plebiscite on adoption of the Constitution which President Roosevelt signed last week.

## Revenue Men Called From Closing Stills To Stop Liquor Ships

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—Possibility of reaping profits up to 700 per cent, officials said today, has brought vessels back to the shores of the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico, laden with alcohol, chiefly from Holland and Belgium. According to an explanation given by Stephen B. Gibbons, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the alcohol tax unit has been raiding stills at the rate of about 1200 a month. So the bootleggers saw that it would be cheaper if they could bring alcohol in from abroad.

"There are usually," he said, "16 or 18 boats off the coast of New England, New York and New Jersey and a lesser number in the Gulf of Mexico. The consuls of the State Department keep us informed as to shipments, so we know about how much the runners are trying to bring in.

"Most of it is shipped from Holland and Belgium to St. Pierre Miquelon or Belize in British Honduras. There it is transferred to other ships. They lie a few miles off the American coast, where the stuff is put on contact boats and rushed to shore."

Subordinates said that the alcohol sells at around 50 cents a gallon in Europe and that the market value here is "from $3.50 to $4 a gallon." If it were imported legally, the levy would be $2 tax and $5 tariff.

## Friends Urge U. S. Entry Into the World Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 28—Entry of this country into the World Court and the League of Nations was approved by members of the Society of Friends, of Race Street and Arch Street in their yearly meeting, now in session here, while the immediate ending of the private manufacture of arms was also endorsed.

Increased armament and the growth of extreme nationalism were cited by the society as endangering the peace of Europe, and a joint message to the governments of France, Germany, Italy, Russia and Great Britain was sent, urging a consideration of the problem from a moral standpoint. A joint message to the members of religious bodies in Europe is also being forwarded, requesting their various organizations to join the Friends in advocating the settlement of world difficulties by arbitration.

Underwood

**Marshal Joseph Pilsudski**
Polish Minister of War

## Pickets Protesting Dern's War Speech Hint Legal Action

PHILADELPHIA, March 28 (AP)—A threat of legal action against police for arresting two Quakers was thrown today into the controversy over the subject of war which has marked almost every hour of Secretary of War George H. Dern's visit to Philadelphia.

Even before Mr. Dern arrived here March 26, the protests began. Long after he finished a plea for a larger army, navy and air corps, pickets led by Miss Mildred Young of the Friends Yearly Meeting paced back and forth on the sidewalks in front of the hotel where he spoke.

In his address, delivered as a part of the seventeenth anniversary celebration of the establishment of the Philadelphia Ordnance Department, Mr. Dern termed the United States Army of today as "microscopic" and comparable with those of Turkey and Portugal.

He was the guest of the Philadelphia Post Army Ordnance Association and the Chamber of Commerce, which jointly sponsored an exhibit of armaments on Reyburn Plaza opposite City Hall.

Two Quakers were arrested on the outskirts of a crowd of several thousand spectators when they reputedly created a disturbance, and distributed anti-war handbills. These bore the names of several Friends' and other peace organizations.

Overhead soared an airplane, chartered by the Pennsylvania Committee for Total Disarmament, which dropped other leaflets. The threat of legal action was made by Sophia H. Dulles, executive secretary of the latter organization, who said she had consulted an attorney after reports that the pickets had been "manhandled" by police.

Mr. Dern, in the course of his speech, called government ownership of munitions plants impractical. He declared "a reasonable defensive posture" for America would "necessitate a navy second to none and a small but highly efficient army, including an air force comparable to that of any of the other leading nations."

## Review to Resume Quarterly Issuance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28—The North American Review, with its May issue, will return to its original policy of quarterly publication—to which it adhered for more than half of its long history.

The periodical will be edited by direct descendants of two of the men who founded it in 1815. John Pell, the new editor, is a great-great grandson of Edward T. Channing. Richard Dana Skinner, associate editor, is a great-grandson of Richard Henry Dana, Sr.

The new editors state that they "will show very little respect for the words 'conservative,' 'liberal,' or 'radical,' in their current use. . . . The North American Review will extend eager hospitality to those leaders in American life today, regardless of popular label, who are willing to define their terms, state their objectives clearly, and present a basis, both in reason and in facts, for the action they seek to inspire."

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# Roosevelt Sails Into Blue Waters Of Bahama Group

## Governor and Royal Visitors Pay Respects Aboard the Nourmahal

MIAMI, Fla., March 28 (AP) — President Roosevelt cruised aboard the yacht Nourmahal in the clear blue waters of the Bahama Island group today on his annual fishing trip.

Reaching the Bahamas yesterday, he received the Duke and Duchess of Kent, members of the British royal family honeymooning in this region, who were introduced by Sir Bede Clifford, Governor of the Bahamas, and Lady Clifford.

Mr. Roosevelt kept contact today with Washington through temporary headquarters at the Miami Biltmore hotel where Marvin H. McIntyre, a secretary, was established with a staff.

**Left the Destroyer**

On meeting the yacht Nourmahal of Vincent Astor at Cat Cay yesterday, the President left the destroyer Farragut for the fishing ship he has used in southern waters for the last two years.

He was garbed today in clothes which included a somewhat spotted white sweater and a fisherman's hat, ready to try his luck for the game fish of this region.

With Mr. McIntyre at the Miami headquarters was Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, who has the last minute instructions on the $4,000,000,000 work program before Congress.

**Witnessed Operetta**

Last night they witnessed the operetta "Pirates of Penzance," presented by a FERA company from Key West.

Mr. Roosevelt sent the following message late yesterday to Miami headquarters:

"Escorted by U. S. S. Claxton, dropped anchor at 10 this morning. Yacht Nourmahal already there. At noon Governor of Bahamas, Sir Bede Clifford and Lady Clifford, accompanied by their guests, the Duke and Duchess of Kent, and by Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wasey of New York who own Cat Cay, called on the President. The Farragut and Nourmahal expect to proceed southward this afternoon. Claxton returning to Miami; beautiful weather. Smooth sea."

**James Off to Join Father**

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 28 (AP)—James Roosevelt, son of the President, returning from his vacation in Dominica today left here by airplane for Miami and said he expected to join his father on his fishing trip later today.

## Duke of Gloucester Returns From Tour

LONDON, March 28 (AP)—The Duke of Gloucester, third son of the King and Queen of England, returned from his tour of Australia and New Zealand today.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York went to Portsmouth to greet their younger brother, who has spent the last seven months on a tour that covered Australia, New Zealand, and the British West Indies.

The Australian cruiser Australia flew the Duke's standard as it steamed into Portsmouth Harbor, all ships in the harbor and outside dressing flags.

The Australia was escorted into the harbor by a flotilla of destroyers, while a squadron of flying-boats roared overhead.

The Duke reached London later and was greeted at Victoria Station by the King and Queen.

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# Reward Refused For Saving Purse From Icy River

WINDSOR, N. S., March 28 (AP)—Risk of life and limb meant nothing when the word spread that a purse containing $25 was drifting down the Avon River on an ice cake.

A clergyman, who spotted it, directed the pursuit from the bank.

Crawling out on a ledge of ice and dragging a boat after them, Arthur Spencer and other volunteers lowered the craft to the channel 12 feet below.

Mr. Spencer piloted it down the swirling river and, although it half filled with water as it plunged from the floes, there was no turning back.

He traveled a mile, in constant danger of being caught in an ice jam, before he finally overtook the purse and snatched it just as it was disappearing below the surface.

Returning it to Miss Alice Manning, who had dropped it as she fell on the river bridge, Mr. Spencer was offered a reward.

"No, thanks. Only too glad to do it," he replied, with a bow.

## Liability Answer Filed For Morro Castle Victims

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Silas B. Axtell, attorney for 30 victims and administrators for victims of the Morro Castle disaster of Sept. 8, 1934, filed an answer March 26 to the petition of the Ward Line seeking limitation of liability.

The Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Navigation Company, and the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, owners of the Ward Line, last October began suit to limit liability for damages to not more than the value of their interest in the vessel and cargo at the end of the voyage, estimated at $14,248.

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No missing any fun for Mary. Ted said last night . . . and right before Alice, who invariably complains . . . "It's a real joy to take about a vigorous girl like Mary."

Today Alice was seen to slip into a Coward Shoe store. Not surprising, for everybody knows Mary always wears Cowards.

It won't be long now before Ted begins to notice Alice's sudden pick-up in gayety.

• • • •

Alice will find at Cowards that "any old size 5A" does not do for her. She has a special type of arch, heel, and toes that require one of the 79 Coward lasts (shapes).

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**Solution to Junior Crossword**

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| A | D | O | ■ | R | A | M |
| B | E | ■ | H | A | R | P |
| A | ■ | E | E | L | ■ | I |
| R | O | L | L | ■ | O | R |
| E | R | A | ■ | H | U | E |
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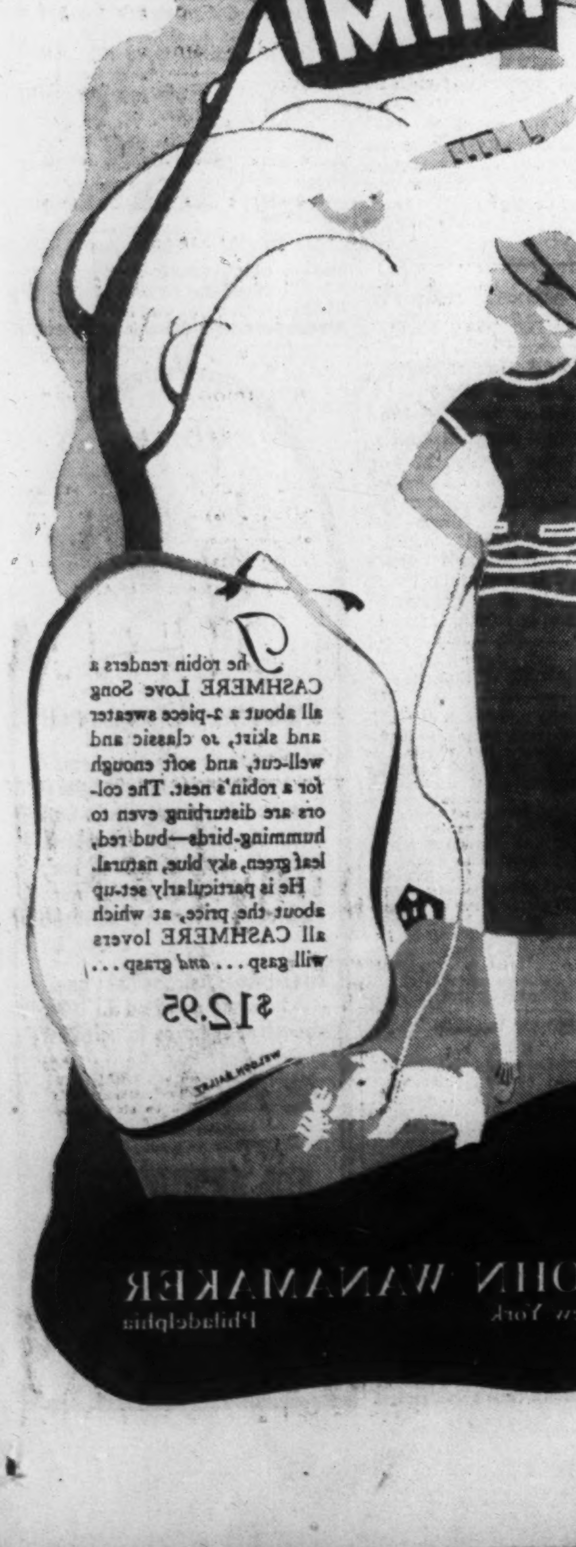

# Hope of American Co-operation Told in Washington Interview By Nicaragua's Vice-President

## Espinosa Disclaims Knowledge of Policies and Plans of Government, but Contact With the People Gives Him Trend of Public Opinion

*By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News*

Dr. Rudolfo Espinosa, Vice-President of Nicaragua, is in Washington. If current reports are accurate he may be a candidate for the Nicaraguan Presidency at the 1936 national elections. Dr. Espinosa is a prominent surgeon.

A few days ago I met the Vice-President at the Nicaraguan Legation located in the house once occupied by Gen. U. S. Grant after he had retired from the Presidency. The unpretentious home and Vice-President fitted into a picture of inter-American good will. The doctor is keenly interested in the United States. General Grant brought to the old home an equally keen interest for the Caribbean nations. In fact, during his terms in office he sought to annex Haiti.

Dr. Espinosa's connection with the Nicaraguan Government is a novel one. While the law provides that the Vice-President shall take over the Presidency should the President be indisposed, the Doctor declares that he is not conversant with the present Government's plans and policies. Maybe he might have more clearly put it, "I do not interfere with what the President does."

**Learns Public Opinion**

However, he says that his time is devoted to the practice of surgery, but he forgets to add that by using this time he meets many individuals and finds opportunities to sound public opinion. It is a rare advantage and presents a novel approach to the Presidency.

But lest the Vice-President is being placed in the wrong light, let it not be imagined that he is unfamiliar with Nicaraguan problems. He knows them intimately. He talked to me earnestly and openly while he sat in the small, front room of the Nicaraguan Legation, a room filled with rare pieces of furniture, china and tapestry presented to General Grant by the Japanese Emperor during the General's tour of the Far East.

Nicaragua, as Dr. Espinosa explained, is the largest of the Central American republics, although its population numbers less than 1,000,000 persons. It is and has been for a long time a one-crop nation: coffee. And it was discovered that when coffee prices are low and exports decrease, the balancing of the governmental budget becomes a serious task.

**Germany Restricts Imports**

However, until recently, coffee has gone overseas in abundance to Germany and has netted a fair profit. But recently Germany has demanded that Nicaragua buy an amount of German goods equal to the amount of coffee Germany purchased. Demands of that sort became embarrassing and Nicaragua turned toward the United States. America became its best customer.

Nicaragua like other Latin-American countries learned that a diversification of crops might be a profitable venture. Experience taught it that competition with Brazilian coffee was next to an impossibility, and that if it would regain a measure of its prewar prosperity it must seek other income. Consequently, it opened an Agricultural Bank, loaning money to small farmers and arranging for them to repay the loans over a period of from five to thirty years.

**Gold Exports Slumped**

Once upon a time a promising income had been visualized from the banana industry. The Panama blight came along and many acres had to be abandoned. Once, Nicaragua exported around $1,000,000 of gold annually. Along happened the world-wide depression and gold exports slumped. Once upon a time Nicaragua had visions of a canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. The United States dug in Panama and the dream of wealth through toll charges faded.

Today, dreams more likely of coming true interest the Nicaraguan people. Political stability points to increased immigration. A possible new commercial treaty with the United States means increased trade. An inter-American highway linking the American republics means more opportunities for the transportation of goods. A gradual though steady increase of educational opportunities means a people better fitted to solve national problems. And, finally, a national feeling of friendliness toward the United States means the co-operation of a nation which can help out financially as well as economically.

**Happier Days Seen**

These are only some of the things the Nicaraguan Vice-President mentioned. But they are the most important. He related them not with the manner of a man boasting about his country, but as a thoughtful serious individual, proud that his land had found itself and was headed toward happier days.

Whether or not Dr. Espinosa is to become the President of Nicaragua the future must decide. Perhaps, should another man be elected, the doctor may feel sadly disappointed. Personally, I do not believe that he will nurture any long disappointment.

Political disillusionment cannot damage the position he now holds among his people. G. H. C.

# Parliament to Meet In Westminster Hall For George V Jubilee

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—Among gatherings in connection with the Jubilee of King George V of England, is to be a general parliamentary meeting in Westminster Hall, the great stone-paved, oak-beamed chamber in the Palace of Westminster, where Charles I was tried for his life in the year 1649.

The King and Queen have consented to attend. Addresses will be presented to them from both Houses of the British Parliament.

Those present are to include members of the Lords and the Commons. The judges of the High Court of Judicature of Great Britain are being invited to attend. It is hoped that there will be representatives from the legislative bodies of British dominions and colonies overseas, also from those of Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.

# Manchoukuo Plans World Exhibition

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HSINKING, Manchoukuo—This capital city is to see a great world exhibition during August and September, 1936, if plans which the Manchoukuo Government is now making fully mature. This is to be held in commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the new state.

The exposition, which is to be known as the "Manchoukuo World Exposition," is open to the whole world, and every nation is cordially invited to participate in it. It will be held at the Shantaiou in the Hsinking Special Municipality. The proposed opening date is August 5, with a run of 52 days. The Government has appropriated the sum of 24,000,000 yuan, about $8,400,000, for the purpose. Though the idea of a world exposition in 1936 in the capital of the Manchurian Empire is a good one, there are difficulties which have to be overcome before this can become an absolute success, the first and greatest difficulty being that of the non-recognition of the New State by any foreign power, excepting Japan and El Salvador. Unless some new move is made by the League of Nations in this direction before the end of 1935, there are many large foreign firms which will not care to risk exhibiting their manufactures in this exhibition.


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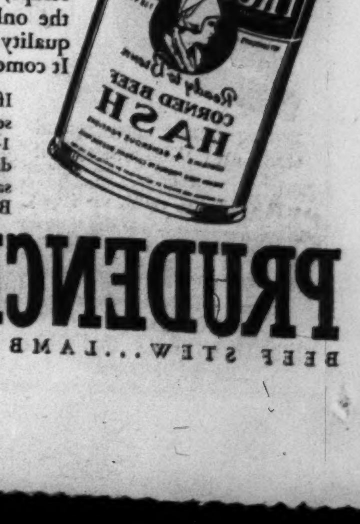



PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH
BEEF STEW... LAMB STEW... BEEF LOAF


# Britain Insists India to Remain Within Empire

## Proposed Constitution Held Not Designed to Aid Secession

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—The national independence which is being placed within India's reach by the constitutional reforms now in course of being applied to that country is to be strictly within the British Empire.

This important point was brought out in an official statement made in Parliament on behalf of the British Government by Sir Thomas Inskip, Attorney General.

This statement defines the scope of a much-discussed announcement made by Sir Samuel Hoare, Indian Secretary of State, reaffirming the British Government's pledge of 1919 of eventual "Dominion Status" for India.

"All our pledges to India," Sir Thomas said, "are pledges relating to the future development of India within the Empire. . . . None of these pledges included a promise of status outside the British Empire or of a constitution intended to be used to take India outside the Empire."

This pronouncement is important in view of the fact that the ability of a dominion to secede at will from the British Empire has been claimed at different times in the Irish Free State and in South Africa.

The members of the Indian National Congress party have been eager to secure such a right for their own country. Sir Thomas's statement shows that such a right is not to be conceded in the Indian reforms now about to be introduced.

## 'Eyes Front!'

Wide World

**Here Comes the Feed Bag**

**At the Largest Swannery in England.**

All necks and heads are pointed in the direction of the keeper, for the simple reason that he's about to ring the dinner-bell. This photograph was made at Weymouth, Eng.

# Land Reshuffle Urged in Hungary To Help Peasants

## Gömbös Includes Reform in Program—1130 Own Third of Country

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BUDAPEST—A juster distribution of land in Hungary is being ardently advocated here and in the provinces. Marshal Julius Gömbös, the Premier, has it on his program of reforms. Nothing short of a wide, sweeping change is being demanded.

Hungary is a predominantly agricultural country, but a third of all the land belongs to 1130 persons among the 10,000 who own half the land.

There are 2,200,000 persons actively engaged in agriculture. Of these, 1,340,498 own no land at all, and 435,000 own less than 10 acres each. Of the 4,863,000 Hungarians who live directly off the soil, only 324,000 own as much as 10 acres of land each. One five-hundredth part of the 4,863,000 people engaged in agriculture own half of all the land. One man owns as much as every 499 others.

To change this state of affairs is not at all easy, not only because of opposition from the great land owners, but also because, even if the land were given to peasants, without training, tools, seeds and animals, they could not utilize it in a way to improve their economic situation.

Some progress is being made in the direction of land reform, and a recent ministerial change will hasten the movement, but the social, economic and political situation is such that nothing precipitous is expected to be done; just enough to keep the "Left" from becoming too radical.

But reform agitation fills the air, and that will help the movement along, reformers hope.

# Social Insurance in France Proves Too Heavy a Burden

## Elaborate System of Protection for Workers Wrapped Around by Red Tape and State Functionarism Stirs Wide Dissatisfaction

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

PARIS—At the very moment America is thinking of adopting social insurance, France is endeavoring to lighten if not lay aside the burden of its own scheme.

Moved by a great wave of popular opposition to the social insurance law as it exists at present, a majority of members of the French Senate have signed a resolution inviting the Government to present a project for its complete reorganization. There are indications that this project, when finally approved, will drastically modify the existing law and may even constitute a step toward its eventual abolition.

Employees and employers alike in France are today agreed upon the necessity of simplifying the social insurance scheme and of lessening the financial charges it imposes on both. In addition, an astonishingly large proportion of the workers who are in theory the "beneficiaries" of the insurance plan, join the vast mass of employers in denouncing the scheme as unwise and unworkable.

**Hurts Business**

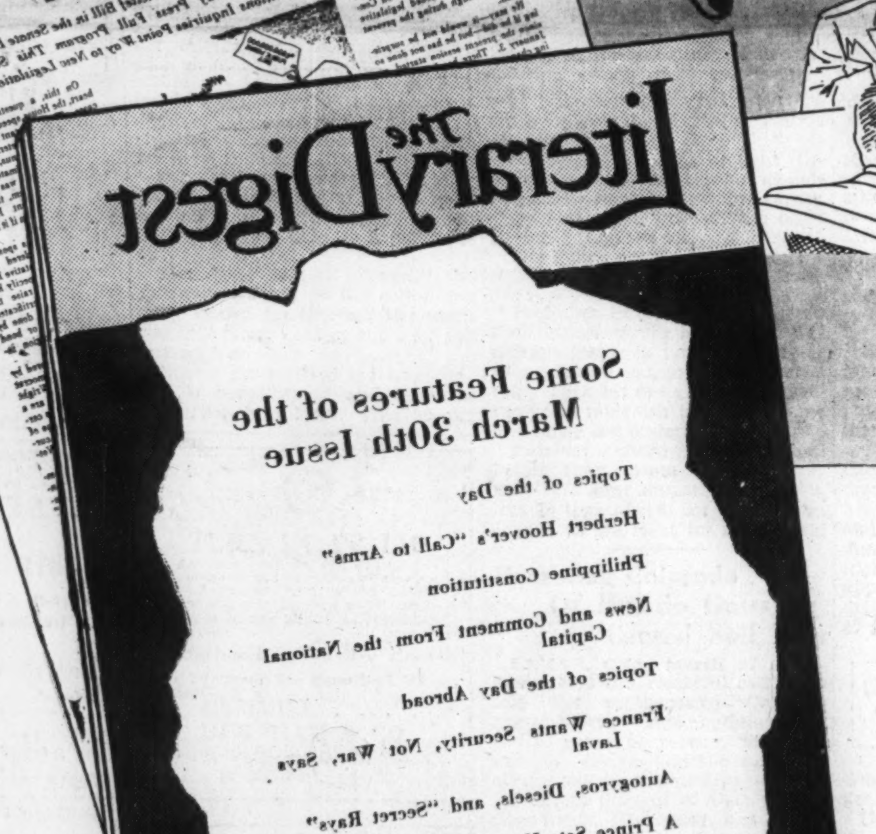
Opposition to social insurance is intensified at the moment because of the fact that French industry is finding it almost impossible to meet foreign competition on account of its very high fiscal and social charges. Unemployment has increased alarmingly in France in the past few months as a result of this production crisis, and since the French social insurance scheme does not include unemployment aid, workers as well as industrialists are crying loudly for a change.

The French social insurance system, which has been described as "probably the most comprehensive yet adopted by any country," went into effect in 1930. All wage earners whose income does not exceed 18,000 francs ($780 at 25)—or in the case of a man with a large family 25,000 francs—are insured against almost all possible risks, and are assured of a retirement pension at the age of 60 or 65.

**Each Should Pay Part**

For this protection, the worker pays from 3 to 5 per cent of his salary, while the employer contributes a similar sum. Since it is the employer who is legally responsible for both his own and his employees' contributions, however, it very frequently happens that the charge on the producer is double what it was intended to be. The workers, for their part, find cause for discontent in the fact that it is in practice extremely difficult to obtain payment of claims. Frequently, in fact, workers legally entitled to compensation prefer to renounce their claims rather than brave the interminable red tape of French functionarism at its worst.

Thus there is a general feeling of dissatisfaction in France over the whole subject of social insurance. Because of its electoral significance, there is virtually no possibility of the plan being abandoned at present. But it is considered an important indication of the real value of such schemes that public sentiment should virtually force Parliament to simplify the application, limit the extent and lessen the charges of the French social insurance system.




Straight to the heart of the current news goes the first paragraph of the very first article of THE LITERARY DIGEST. Under the heading, "Topics of the Day," is a succinct summary of the events of political and economic importance occurring in the United States and its possessions . . . with related incidents gathered into one focus . . . their import explained. The few minutes it will take to read these first few pages of THE DIGEST will be rewarded by a background of information that could scarcely be acquired so easily in any other way.

Characteristically enough, "Topics of the Day" includes in its concise recital of events a résumé of press comment concerning these happenings. In controversial questions THE DIGEST presents quotations of opinion representing all sides. It is a genuine digest . . . invaluable to its readers in forming *their* opinions of national events. A like service is also rendered for *foreign* events under the caption "Topics of the Day Abroad."

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

# U. S. Loses 3,000,000,000 Tons of Eroded Soil Yearly, Farmers of Missouri Hear

## Mississippi Dumps Enough Into Gulf of Mexico Every Year, Expert Shows, to Make 1250 Large Fertile Farms—Says Waste Must Stop

(Continued from Page 1)

the enormity of erosion wastage, Mr. Uhland pointed out that to haul away "this incomprehensible bulk" of farm soil would require a train of freight cars long enough to encircle the world 37 times at the equator.

More than 400,000,000 tons of solid matter are dumped into the Gulf of Mexico every year by the Mississippi River alone, Mr. Uhland said, or enough annually to build 1250 farms of 160 acres each of this "richest soil in the world."

### Must Prevent Waste

"The ultimate goal," Mr. Uhland said, "is to so control the rate of erosion and restore nature's balance to that point where erosion does not progress faster than the forces of nature can replace the soil. There still remains enough topsoil on most of our farms to assure a long-time prosperous agriculture in America, if immediate action is taken to control soil erosion."

"Unrestrained erosion," he warned, "is rapidly creating a new public domain in America—an empire of impoverished and worn-out land, land stripped of its rich surface covering or gullied beyond the possibility of practical reclamation. The cost to the farmers and ranchers of the country amounts to not less than $400,000,000 annually, to say nothing of the stupendous damage to highways and railways and the silting of reservoirs, streams, ditches and harbors."

### Takes Best Fertility

In Missouri, where more than 50 per cent of the most fertile top surface soil has been lost in the north half of the state Mr. Uhland explained that the loss actually represents more than 50 per cent. wastage in fertility because the top four or five inches of the original soil had concentrated in it a very large part of the ready available plant nutrients.

"This huge loss," Mr. Uhland added, "has occurred during the lifetime of many of our pioneer farmers who are still living. This soil is as surely lost as though it were consumed in a fire—a fire loss more permanent and more costly to our agricultural communities than the burning of all of our farm buildings. Our children and our children's children will have to get along with these badly depleted soils that remain.

### Paints Graphic Picture

"You people of Missouri will be better able to visualize the seriousness of erosion in this region when I tell you that unless immediate steps are taken and this rapid destruction is stopped by 1980—just 45 years from now—Missouri will have to produce the major portion of her crops on one-fifth of the land now in crops."

Experimentation carried on at the Bethany (Mo.) station of the erosion service where 152,000 acres extending north to Kellerton, Iowa, are being studied, shows that on a hillside 73 feet long, having a grade of 8 per cent and planted to continuous corn, the average loss for a three-year period was 60 tons of soil per acre a year. This was on Shelby loam soil and during years of low rainfall.

## Air and Sun Build Soil Over Long Period It Is Found Through Analysis

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 28 (AP)—Air and sunshine will supply new topsoil for areas now eroding in the Midwest, if the proper holding vegetation is planted. This means literally that just plain air and sunshine turn into dirt—converted by the action of plants. Some studies proving this have been made in the New York state college of forestry at Syracuse University.

Prof. S. O. Heiberg has samples of soil showing the whole process, both destruction and replacement, as it took place in New York State.

The most dramatic exhibit shows the work of the "builder-upper," the contribution of air and sunshine. This is soil from the oldest plantation in New York State, the Woodgate place, at White Lake.

The soil from that place is laid out in a panel, cross-sectioned, to a depth of about two feet. Various layers show what happened to that soil for more than a century.

For the last 60 years it has been forest. In that period the topsoil has built up by depths of one to two inches. This building up is plant decay.

The decay is not primarily the nutrients already in the soil which were drawn up through the plant roots. Ten per cent of the new soil is that kind.

Ninety per cent of the new topsoil is actually air and sunshine converted into loam. This 90 per cent is carbon, extracted from the air by plants in breathing carbon dioxide.

Under the influence of light, the plants change the carbon dioxide chemically into starches and sugars. They also use a little of the other elements from the air.

The light's energy passes into the sugars and starches, and remains there.

Professor Heiberg's studies show that fishworms may be the most important factor in restoring fertility to a denuded soil, provided nature's other agencies are given an opportunity to replenish the lost organic and other soil materials.

Fishworms churn and mix the soil better than steam shovels. They may turn over annually something like 15 tons of soil an acre, where conditions are right for their work.

## Denuding Colorado Of Buffalo Grass Caused Soil Loss

LAMAR, Colo., March 27 (AP)—Fifty years ago resentful cattlemen told the southeastern Colorado homesteader: "This buffalo grass should never be plowed. The land will just dry up and the wind will blow it away, and you with it."

Farmers thought of that prediction today. The wind had blown part of the land away, but the homesteaders, many of them now substantial citizens, stood with their feet firmly planted on their wind battered property and prepared for rehabilitation.

A. J. Hammond, county agent of Prowers County, described a complete "rest cure" for two or three years as the only hope for the dry farm lands of this region whose top soils have been hurled as high as three miles into the air by terrific winds. The farmers were making plans to move 50,000 head of cattle to pasture lands in the Colorado Mountains and the more verdant plains of Kansas for the summer.

"The old cattlemen were right," Mr. Hammond said. "A considerable part of this dry land should be permitted to go back to buffalo grass. It will recover more quickly if the cattle leave for awhile."

# Liberty Is Test of Russia's Future

## Old Tsarist Forms of Tyranny in New Masks Are Blot on Achievements, Monitor Correspondent Concludes in Retrospect of His "Soviet Decade"; Growing Class Distinctions Deepen and Leave Impress

(Continued from Page 1)

the same status as the "boss" would enjoy in a "capitalist" factory, the taking away from the factory committees of any rights of effective control over the management—these are all straws pointing in the same direction.

The Soviet regime is rapidly approaching, if it has not already reached, the point which the French Revolution attained after 1793, when Robespierre and his extremist associates had been guillotined and the new classes which had risen to power and wealth on the wreckage of the old began to solidify their position.

John Maynard Keynes once bitingly referred to the majority of the British Parliament which was elected immediately after the World War as "a group of hard-faced men who looked as if they had done extremely well out of the war."

There are many hard-faced men in Russia who have done quite well out of the revolution: Gay-Pay-Oo officials who have won official favor by exploiting to the limit the unfortunate prisoners under their control in forced labor timber camps and construction enterprises; "hard-boiled" local Soviet officials who extracted the full quota of grain from the peasants without caring unduly as to how many lives might be lost in consequent famine; "Red directors" who drove through construction plans with rough-and-ready methods that would suggest the most ruthless pioneers of industrial expansion during America's period of large-scale opening up of new territory.

### Class Distinctions

These types are the main visible and concrete beneficiaries of the revolution that was made in the name of the workers and peasants. Under the present policy of officially sanctioned and encouraged inequality they are getting their reward in the shape of a standard of living that will set them off more and more from the masses.

The recent executions of Communists in Russia after a trial behind closed doors indicate that the Russian Thermidor, like its French predecessor, is not being carried out without victims. It is still difficult to ascertain how much opposition the present policy of "liquidating" the idea of general material equality, which was certainly a potent driving force in the early stages of the revolution, will elicit.

To say that the Russian revolution is settling down, destroying its own Left Wing, its own "trouble-makers" (it is amusing to reflect that Bernard Shaw possesses a freedom to advocate complete equality of income in England which he certainly would not enjoy in Russia), is not for a moment to say that the immense changes wrought by the revolution are being undone or that there is a "return to capitalism," in the sense in which capitalism is understood in America or England.

### Enduring Changes

The classes which have been displaced by the revolution will remain displaced, scattered in the centers of Russian emigration all over the world, hounded and persecuted in Russia. The classes that have come on top will remain on top.

There is at present only a very faint and uncertain prospect that, if the trend toward moderation continues, some of the Russian émigrés, especially those of the younger generation, might find it safe or expedient to return to their native country. The system of state ownership and operation of the basic branches of national economic life will remain. But within this system there will be, unless all present-day symptoms are misleading, increasing inequality and more and more clearly marked class lines.

The Russian past is bound to cast its shadow over the Russian future. One of the most striking and also one of the most depressing aspects of Soviet life is the completeness with which the revolutionary regime has taken over, in somewhat more extreme form, one of the underlying points of the philosophy of the Tsarist autocracy: that the individual has no rights which the state is bound to respect and that any sacrifice of individuals, or even of whole classes, in the supposed interests of the state, is justifiable.

### Old Russia in New Masks

The wholly avoidable famine of 1932-1933, the "liquidation of the kulaks as a class," the wholesale employment of forced labor under revoltingly inhuman conditions, the numerous shootings and banishments without any semblance of fair or open trial—these are practical applications of this particular aspect of "Old Russia in new masks."

That Russia will escape from this evil tradition under a regime which is second to none in the world in its denial of freedom of speech and press is unfortunately improbable. I think there is more chance of relative material improvement in Russia than of modification of arbitrary and ruthless practices of government. The Soviet citizen will perhaps be able to count on a modest amount of butter and sugar long before he can feel safe against midnight arrest, cross-examination by a secret, irresponsible tribunal, followed by exile or "the highest measure of social defense," more prosaically, shooting.

The influence of national temperament makes itself felt in other ways. Despite the vast concentrated effort to make the Russians machine-minded, I doubt whether Russia within any predictable future will come within remote hailing distance of American standards of comfort and high-speed efficiency, simply because the elements of punctuality, practicality, sense for the little conveniences of life are so lacking in the Russian character.

### Hopes in Education

On the other hand, I think it is quite probable that the education of the Russian masses, if it is accompanied by a gradual abandonment of the more stupid and extreme features of propaganda and censorship, will pave the way for a cultural renaissance and for a rich flowering of literature, drama and the arts, to which Russia has made such distinguished contributions in the past.

All predictions about Russia's future, of course, would tend to lose validity if the country should become involved in war. This would be the supreme ordeal of the Soviet system. Decisive defeat on the battlefield, in my opinion, is the one development which might bring the whole edifice crashing down in ruin.

What would succeed it is a vast enigma. Dictatorships of the modern style, with their combination of propaganda and frightfulness, have a disconcerting tendency to create a vacuum, so far as successors are concerned; and Russia is not the only country where military defeat might well bring about great and unforeseeable changes.

### Waning Fears and Hopes

War would bring incalculable suffering to the Russian masses and would put a quick stop to that very modest process of recovery from famine and semi-starvation conditions which set in after the harvest of 1933.

Ruling out the possibility of war and reckoning with an evolutionary development of Soviet conditions, I am inclined to believe that both the hope and the fear which Russia today tends to inspire outside its frontiers will tend to wane. A revolution in retreat, a revolution that is repudiating or modifying its more extreme and utopian slogans, cannot indefinitely hold the allegiance of the apostles of discontent in other countries.

And the exaggerated fear which one sometimes finds in middle class circles in America and elsewhere that Moscow will by some mysterious means kindle the flame of social revolution in other countries will decrease as it becomes evident that the Soviet Union also has its rich and poor and that preoccupation with internal reconstruction is taking the edge off the propaganda for world revolution.

*[The first article of this series appeared in the Magazine Section yesterday.]*

## Renewed Dust Storms Assail the Midwest

DENVER, Colo., March 27 (AP)—March winds left a fresh deluge of sand and silt on the plains country today after releasing their fury on this mile-high city.

The city was plunged into near darkness yesterday by a dust storm described as the worst in 20 years. Airplane schedules were canceled and traffic was hampered by the dun-colored swirls of dust. At midnight, however, a trace of snow appeared and the temperature dropped from a maximum of 67 to 29 degrees.

## Copper Holdup in War Told at Arms Inquiry

(Continued from Page 1)

tions plans to manufacture the guns itself.

Declaring himself unfamiliar with the attempt of copper interests to hold up the Government for higher prices during the war, Mr. Baruch said there were "innumerable" contracts showing such efforts. Asked about a statement made by copper producers to the effect that they could not get anyone to produce at the price set by the Government, Mr. Baruch declared, "We could have put that on a phonograph with every industry." He chided committee members for their lack of faith in business men to co-operate in time of war.

Mr. Baruch said he did not believe a constitutional amendment would be necessary to enable the Government to confiscate profits in time of war.

"We can deprive a man of his life in wartime without having the question of constitutionality raised," commented Senator Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington, "but if we try to take the property of the Anaconda Copper Company, for instance, we get into a long legal argument."

"I am satisfied that it is constitutional to take property and fix prices in time of war," said Mr. Baruch. He expressed opposition to bonuses in time of war, and said he would favor the elimination of tax-exempt bonds.

Mr. Raushenbush charged that the Treasury refused to reopen the copper tax case after the war, because of the deflated condition of the industry, despite an opinion from Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, in 1922 that a fair tax had not been paid, because of excessive valuation charged for invested capital and depletion.

Mr. Baruch said he opposed to fixing return on the basis of investment because capital might have been unwisely invested. He recommended that it be based on a percentage basis of the output of the entire industry and services given.

Because of difficulties respecting valuation, Mr. Raushenbush pointed out many tax cases growing out of war profits were not settled until as late as 1929. Such delays, he indicated, might obviate the "pay-as-you-fight" plan of paying for war out of taxes, advanced by both Mr. Baruch and the committee's adviser, John T. Flynn.

## Is Britain Governed By Sir Basil Zaharoff? Labor Peer Queries

LONDON, March 28 (AP)—Lord Marley, labor peer, said yesterday he hoped the Commission in the forthcoming arms inquiry would be able to "discover whether Britain is governed by the National Government or by Sir Basil Zaharoff."

He demanded that the inquiry be conducted along sweeping lines including the compulsory production of documents and records to avoid "hushing-up."

In the House of Lords the peer quoted from letters introduced at the Senate arms hearing in the United States, including some between Sir Charles Craven, chairman of Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd., and the heads of American armaments firms.

(During the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee hearing last December, the committee received in evidence a letter from the du Pont Company files which said that the Vickers firm employed Sir Basil Zaharoff, called a mysterious armaments salesman, as an intermediary in the sale of war materials in the Balkans.)

Referring to what he called "leakage of information," as revealed in the letters, Lord Marley said he did not believe "the country would be satisfied unless the Royal Commission really gets hold of the Vickers files."

"A great many facts were brought out by the American inquiry," the peer said, "which never would have seen the light of day had it not been for that hearing."

# Senate Indicates Pink Slip Repeal And Fight Shifts

## Progressives Turn Their Attention to General Income Tax Rise

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 28—A test vote in the Senate shows a 2-to-1 majority sentiment in favor of repealing publicity sections in the income tax law. This virtually writes "finis" to the so-called pink slip.

Though the debate continued in the Senate today, the basis of discussion had changed after the defeat of the publicity-minority in a test vote yesterday, 51 to 25. Acknowledging the impossibility of retaining the present publicity feature the progressives launched a new drive for a general increase in all income taxes at this time.

Administration leaders denied that such a tax proposal had a place in the pending discussion and Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the Finance Committee, argued a point of order against the rider today.

### La Follette Shifts Attack

As Senator Robert M. La Follette (Progressive) of Wisconsin shifted his line of attack from the pink slip to higher income taxes, he was backed by other liberal members, including Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, Senator George W. Norris (R) of Nebraska and Senator James Couzens (R) of Michigan.

Once more, yesterday, the Roosevelt leaders put their confidence in a maneuver which is getting to have considerable legislative significance. Although opposing an amendment to the publicity repeal bill by Senator Edward P. Costigan (D) of Montana, they accepted it temporarily with the frank expectation that it would be knocked on the head when it went to conference with the House.

### Becomes Battle of Wits

Under the two-chamber legislative system, the same bill may receive a series of amendments in one House, and a quite different series in another House. Then it becomes the duties of the "ambassadors," of the two chambers, named by their respective bodies for the purpose, to iron out the differences.

This is normally a struggle of give and take. But in recent days the slack party discipline in the Senate, and the strict discipline in the House have led Roosevelt leaders to a new tactic.

When the Senate proves rebellious, they simply accept the undesired amendment for the time being, and turn it over "to conference," in the full expectation that the House Democratic conferees will uphold them.

### Bowed Heads to Storm

This is the maneuver adopted to dispose of the Thomas silver-inflation amendment to the work relief bill, which is now pending in conference.

It was the maneuver employed yesterday for the second time in a week as to the Costigan amendment to the publicity repeal bill, which would give state and local authorities access to federal income tax returns. Administration leaders argued the amendment was unnecessary and that the power already existed, but when they saw a fight threatened they simply bowed to the storm, accepted the proposal without a vote and left it for the conferees to remove.

The one difficulty with this device is that when bills are finally adopted in conference they must go back again for final approval to each chamber. It is here that new struggles may break forth.

## Women Saved Mount Vernon

Preservation of Mount Vernon, home of Washington, began in 1850 when the estate came under control of patriotic women who organized the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.

# Air Line Poised for Test Of Carrying Fares and Cargo Across the Pacific to China

## Pilots Well Trained by Trips in Clipper Planes Over Caribbean and Atlantic Waters—Island Ports-of-Call Will Be the Only Stops

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Pan American Airways was poised today for its experiment of hauling passengers and cargo on regular schedules along the 8500 miles from California to China.

The company shuttled its paper plans, preparing to launch a growing fleet of giant clipper ships and a trained force to fly them across the Pacific, the hope broken only by island ports-of-call.

Extensive technical tests in a Caribbean "laboratory" have preceded the scheduled flight of the Pan American Clipper, the 19-ton training ship, from the Miami base to the west coast, to await Pacific flying orders.

### Specialized Training

The men, trained in navigation over the company's 32,000 miles of organized transport on Central and South American, Alaskan and Chinese routes, are ready, fortified with their specialized ocean flight courses in the Caribbean.

Capt. Edwin L. Musick, who was chief pilot on the 2504-mile "circle" flight over the Atlantic last Friday night, told company officials he and his men "know every wave of the Pacific," although their training flights have been confined to the region around the Miami, Fla., base.

### Musick Is in Charge

A board headed by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh furnished weather, air current and other Pacific flight data for the training. Captain Musick said the crews have been "flying the Pacific" every time they traveled out over the Caribbean or the Atlantic.

Captain Musick is in charge of the crew flying the Pan American Clipper, sister ship to the world record Brazilian Clipper, to the west coast for the beginning of actual Pacific flights.

Sailing the clippers—the 19- to 25½-ton flying boats which Pan American has been building in American seaboat factories—will be men with thousands of hours of piloting experience.

Older pilots now in service gradually will fill administrative posts. Ultimately filling their places will be the junior pilots of today, who are being trained in every phase of operation.

## Supply Ship Leaves Port With Building Materials For Island Air Bases

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28 (AP)—The steamer North Haven, bearing men and equipment to rear miniature cities on lonely islands destined to become way stations for trans-pacific planes, sailed yesterday.

Everything from pre-fabricated buildings to buttons and safety pins made up the 6000-ton cargo. These little cities will be the homes of 118 men—and no women—on aviation's newest frontier.

Midway Islands, one of the Hawaiian group 1323 miles west of Honolulu, and Wake Island, 1191 miles from Midway, were the destinations.

Wake Island, about half way between Manila and Honolulu, was recently put under the jurisdiction of the United States Navy by order of President Roosevelt. Lieut. Charles Wilkes, U. S. N., first claimed it as a United States possession in 1841.

Midway Island, consisting of two heaps of windblown sand surrounded by a coral ring, was claimed for the United States by Lieut. J. M. Brooke, U. S. N., in 1859.

From Honolulu, under the proposed operating route, the big seaplanes of the Pan American company will fly to Midway Island; thence to Wake Island; to Guam, 1450 miles; to Manila, 1500 miles, and to Canton, China, 700 miles—a total of about 8500 miles.

All stations between California and Manila will be on American soil.

## Rate Drive Aims to End Public Utility Ownership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, March 28—Determined to lower utility rates through public ownership of electric and water services, the Pennsylvania Fair Rate Association has launched a campaign to abolish private utility ownership, it was announced by Albert D. Davidson of Tarentum, Penna., president of the association yesterday.

Mr. Davidson also is president of Tarentum Borough Council, which operates its own water and electric plant. The council has been responsible for lowering borough taxes from 15 to 7 mills, "because the net profit yearly is $50,000," he said.


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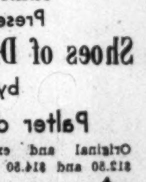


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# Rise in Meat Prices Defended
# Senator Would Oust Farm Chief
# Haiti Concedes Lowered Tariffs

**The Washington Day**
with
**The Monitor Bureau**

WASHINGTON, March 28—With labor brandishing the strike threat in half a dozen quarters and the controversy over utility holding companies blazing up anew, affairs continued to move here at top speed despite the absence of the President.

In the legislative mill "pink slip" repeal moved another step toward passage and the navy saw four bills to expand its size and its strength come through the House without scarcely a murmur of opposition.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace ran afoul of the disapproval of Senator George of Georgia and became the object of another Senate incident.

The Communists distinguished themselves by siding with the United States Steel Corporation and the Treasury found itself with too much cash—two incidents adding a touch of the phenomenal to the more regular phases of governmental affairs.

**Housewives Take Notice!:** News that a group of housewives on the west coast were planning to "strike" against the rising price of meat led Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, to produce figures showing that meat prices are still 18.3 per cent less than they were in March 1930.

Furthermore, he said, increases in meat prices are not out of line with other increases in the cost of food. The general food level at the present time is 18.9 below what it was in 1930.

At the same time records of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics revealed that the farmer received 45.6 cents of each dollar spent by city consumers for 10 leading food products in February, 1935. Back in 1913 the farmer was receiving 56.5 cents out of the city man's dollar—a goal at which the Agriculture Department is aiming again. In 1932, the farmer's share dropped as low as 34.9 cents.

Mr. Wallace figured that the farmer is now getting 82 per cent as much of the consumer's dollar as he was in the pre-war period. Part of this comes from the processing tax, which goes to the farmer in the form of benefit payments for crop reduction. If it were not for the processing tax, the farmer would be getting only 62 per cent as much of the consumer's dollar as he did before the war.

**Paying the Farmer:** Secretary Wallace was criticized on the floor of the Senate by Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia because he indicated yesterday that he was opposed to the Senator's scheme to have the cotton processing tax lifted from the backs of the consumer and the AAA program paid for out of public works funds.

The Agriculture Secretary explained tht he disliked seeing the farmer get in the habit of "dipping his hand into the Treasury." He considers the processing tax a pay-as-you-go arrangement at present, and he indicates there is more likelihood of the tax being increased than eliminated.

His ire aroused, the southern Senator told his colleagues that Mr. Wallace was "unfit for a cabinet post."

"I am convinced," roared Mr. George, "that this Congress ought never to have vested in one man or any group of men the power to raise taxes on the necessities of life. I do not hesitate to say," he added, "that it will be necessary soon to lift all processing taxes on necessities of life and finance the AAA program through the relief bill.

"We have sold our foreign business for a mess of pottage," he declared. "Mr. Wallace is paying us to plow up our cotton, kill our hogs and reduce our acreage. He is paying us to sell our part of our business."

Senator George was backed by Senator Elmer Thomas (D.) of Oklahoma, who declared that Mr. Wallace's statement had depressed the cotton market more than $1 a bale.

**Fourth Trade Treaty:** American meat and agricultural products, and manufactures of various sorts, will benefit under the terms of a reciprocal trade agreement signed today between the United States and the Republic of Haiti.

The Haitian Government reduced materially its duties on a number of staple American products—which formerly were imported in larger quantities. In return, the United States gave tariff concessions on rum and pineapples. Possible regions to feel adverse affects are the New England rum industry, that of Louisiana, and the pineapple growers of Florida.

The treaty is the fourth of the "Yankee-trading" agreements to be concluded by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. It is based on unconditional most-favored-nation treatment.

Haitian trade has decreased materially from the 1920-30 average. Over that decade, the United States exported an average of more than $10,000,000 a year. In 1933 the total exports were $3,595,000.

Imports from Haiti, however, were always much smaller than exports. The 1920-30 average was about $1,400,000, and 1933 imports only $804,000. With repeal, the imports were rising toward a balance—which in turn is expected to stimulate greater American export. Despite the scant volume of this trade, Haiti was the United States' third best customer in the area, being exceeded only by Cuba and the Netherland West Indies.

**Too Much Money:** The federal budget may still be running in the red, but the Treasury today finds itself embarrassed by an actual plethora of cash. In fact it has so much more cash on hand than it needs that Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, Under Secretary of the Treasury, announces that beginning next week Treasury short-term borrowings will be reduced 50 per cent.

It has been the practice of late, he explained, to borrow $100,000,000 a week on short-term notes. Beginning next week the rate of borrowing will be cut to $50,000,000. The explanation given is an unexpected rise in Treasury cash balances due to rising revenues, less than anticipated expenditures and payments by banks retiring national bank notes.

The Treasury's actual cash balance yesterday was reported as $2,367,712,261, or more than enough to meet any government demands for months to come.

"This is a temporary situation," Mr. Coolidge explained, "where more money is in the Federal Reserve Banks than is customary. But we are going to spend more money than we take in for a long time to come."

**NRA:** Members of the Senate Finance Committee, sitting in judgment on NRA, were told by one of the organization's officials that restoration of the antitrust laws would not affect the operation of the men's clothing code—the code which has become the central theme of the committee investigation.

Seeking to defend that code which has been singled out by the opposition as typical of all of NRA's faults, Dr. Merle Vincent declared it had been a success, that the complaining groups in the industry had admitted that their own business had improved under NRA, and that none of the things done by the code authority would have been illegal had the antitrust laws been in full force.

It is the contention of the opposition that under NRA immunity from the Sherman and Clayton Acts, the clothing code authority had been guilty of monopolistic practices.

Following Dr. Vincent, Thomas C. Blaisdell, consumers' representative of the National Emergency Council, testified that NRA had served the consumer best during its early formative days when the President's re-employment agreement was being initiated. Subsequently, he believed some of the restrictive provisions of the codes had been detrimental to consumers' interests.

Meanwhile the committee had not reached a decision on whether it will hear a long list of hundreds of witnesses prepared by the opposition, or cut the hearings short in the near future. The first course would effectively forestall any new NRA legislation to replace the present act when it expires on June 16.

## Architects Win Prizes for Best 'Electric' Homes

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 27—Grand prizes of $2500 each have been awarded to the architectural firms of Hays & Simpson, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Paul Schweikher and Theodore Warren Lamb, of Chicago, in the General Electric Company's contest for plans for the best electrically equipped home, it was announced here today. Two first prizes of $1500 each went to Stephen A. Alling, an architect who finished his studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology a year ago, and to J. Andre Fouilhoux and Don E. Hatch jointly, both of New York.

Fifty-two prizes were awarded, having a total value of $21,000. They were divided into four second prizes, four third prizes and 40 honorable mentions.

"The home of the future, as indicated by these plans, will be of flat roof, modern type, somewhat as displayed at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago," the announcement says. Fully 75 per cent of the plans not only depicted this type, but offered other radical changes in home construction.

"The tendency is for the garage to be placed at the front of the house with the kitchen adjoining and the living room across the rear, facing the yard and garden. All plans gave particular attention to the layout of the yard, with its shrubbery and flowers. Although all plans permitted any type of construction, the tendency as shown by the flat roof type of home would be to build it of concrete, stucco or brick.

"The drawings showed that time-saving, step-saving and labor-saving had been the rule in the studies of the architects."

The jury award consisted of 11 members, seven of whom were architects representative of different parts of the United States, one an expert in child training, one domestic science expert, one general contractor and one realtor. Ralph T. Walker, of Voorhees, Gmelin & Walker, of New York, was chairman.

MANHATTAN IS AN ISLAND SURROUNDING THE TAFT
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# Strangest Country, Ellsworth Says of Antarctica

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 27—"The strangest country in the world," is the description of the South Polar region given to interviewers by Lincoln Ellsworth, veteran explorer and aviator.

Mr. Ellsworth is here writing the story of his latest antarctic expedition for the National Geographical Magazine.

The North Pole, he said, is an ocean more than two miles deep and surrounded by continents.

"But the South Pole," h continues, "is a tremendous continent, larger than Europe and Australia combined, averaging seven times as high above sea level as Europe and twice as high as Asia. It is 90 per cent unexplored. It is colder than the North Pole, and the average wind velocity is 50 miles an hour, with gales and blizzards going as high as 220 miles an hour. Midsummer temperature averages between seven and 12 degrees below zero."

Mr. Ellsworth told of finding coal seams 100 miles long and 40 feet thick, and of fossil evidence of prehistoric plant and sea life.

"But for some reason," he said, "the antarctic was cut off before the advent of animal life. We did find one interesting specimen—a half-water, half-land relative of the crayfish."

The roar of his airplane motor probably was the first man-made sound in some parts of the antarctic since life began, he said. The ice sheet might be no more than a million years old, but the now fossilized plants might date back to some dim age before mankind was known upon the earth.

The oddest experience was finding the cabin of Nordenschold, the Swedish explorer, on the edge of the antarctic continent.

"It was there just as he left it 33 years ago," he continued. "Inside the cabin was a huge solid cake of blue ice, and we don't know why it was blue. His clock was there and we brought it back.

"There was an old phonograph with three wax records. There were two or three tins of sardines. Someone had brought along a pair of ice skates, and we found them just outside the door."

## Students Learn to Study

A "How to Study" class has been organized at the University of Kentucky by Prof. Ralph Wood of the university's college of education.

# Russians on Buying Visit Study Textile Machinery in South

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — American methods in the textile industry are being studied by a group of experts representing the Russian Government. Their visit South is for the purpose of seeing textile machinery in operation and making plans for purchase of equipment for the manufacturing development of Russia.

One of the men bears title as director in charge of light industries for Russia, and thus has supervision of textile operations. Another is in charge of a printing plant near the Turkestan border, a third is from Moscow and a fourth is from Siberia.

# New Autoplane Toddles, Hops And Squats—and It Flies

The autogiro—the flying craft that lands by squatting like a hen—has just learned to fold up its wings and toddle along the road under its own power to the home garage. All of which spells the nearest approach yet to the ideal private flying machine yet recorded. One such autoplane is nearing completion at the Autogiro Company of America, near Philadelphia, for the United States Department of Commerce.

Its squatty landings have always been a space-saver. But take-offs took a fair amount of room. Now, by getting the rotor or windmill blades, three in number, to spin at high speed just before the take-off, the giro will hop up into the air in 10 to 20 feet. Before it can settle it has been dragged ahead by its regular propellor and—off it goes.

This means that the long take-off is also abandoned, that a tennis court will make a flying field. If a larger field is available a short distance from the house, the new autoplane can be driven out of a regular garage into which it will fit, because the wings can be folded back. Then its motor can be applied to driving its landing wheels through a special clutch and the ship will amble along the road to the field.

Much lighter in weight than the earlier giros, these new models promise to revolutionize private flying if the price can be brought down. At present, they cost several times the $1000 set as a desirable price for a private flying machine. A big enough market should be available to make lowered production costs a possibility.


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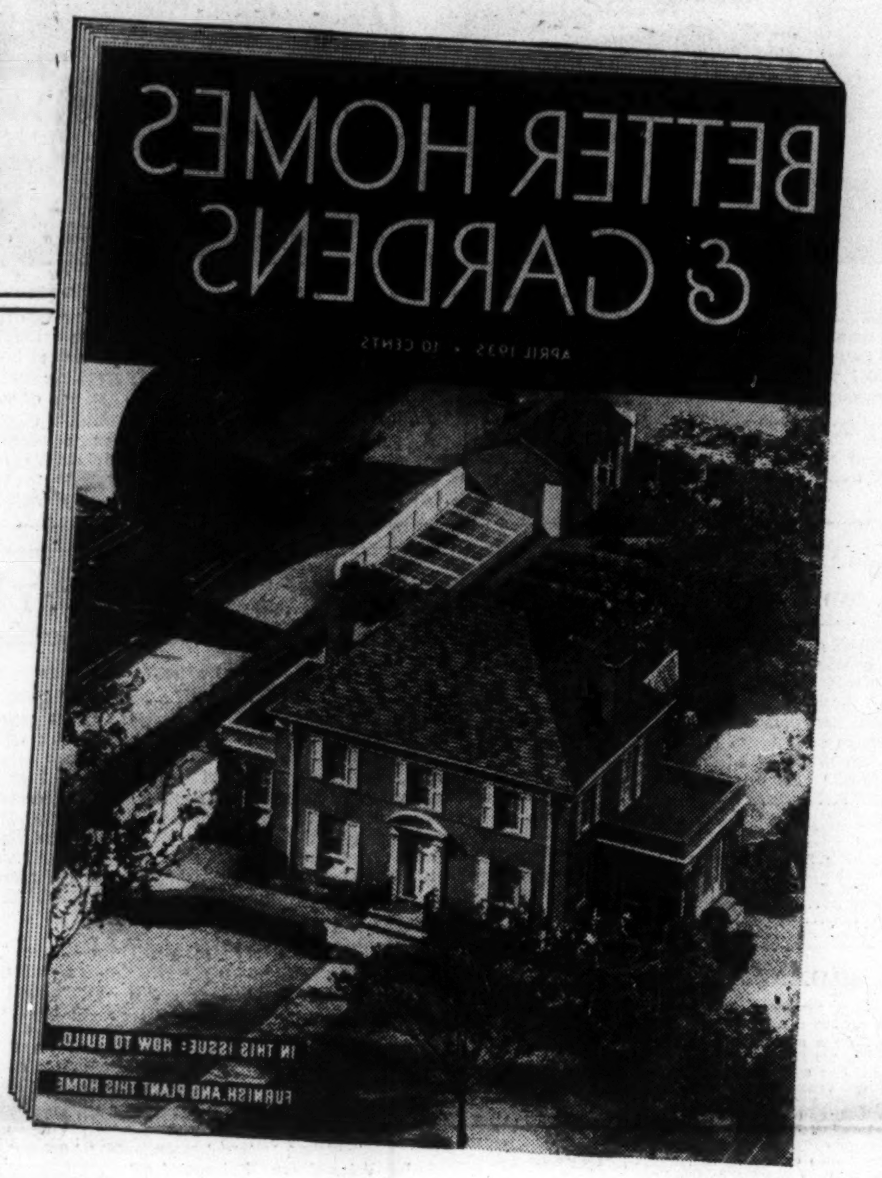


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More than just a magazine cover, this charming and practical home is the theme for a most unusual and interesting issue of Better Homes & Gardens. It is planned, described, photographed—almost built for you in the April number. Feature articles describe it and picture it, inside and out—from living-room to its most modern kitchen; from bedrooms to basement, with recreation room and "clothery." And the garden! Perhaps this is best of all,—a treasure of ideas! The editors have pooled their capabilities and their pages to offer in detail this exquisite home.

## COMPLETE IN THE APRIL ISSUE

# Hundreds of New Ideas for YOUR Home and Garden

As adaptable as it is specific, this April issue of Better Homes & Gardens is overflowing with ideas for making your present home more attractive, more comfortable. The planning, the building, the equipping, the beautifying of this model home will give you many a suggestion that will be useful right now.

The color photographs of wall backgrounds, floor coverings, curtaining materials make it a real home decoration guide. Floor plan drawings, furniture arrangements, lighting, built-in features are all the more practical for being applied to an actual home . . . and equally suited to any home. There's a page of photographs to help you with your table arrangements, be they old or new!

The garden is completely discussed . . . its features equally adaptable to your home grounds. There's an herb garden and a vegetable patch . . . flower borders—foundation plantings. There's a combined gardenhouse and toolhouse that you'll actually want to move into, it's so perfect, yet so simple and inexpensive.

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# Dorrance Chase Scores an Upset In Indoor Tennis

## Defeats Margaret Blake in Three Sets—Miss Ellis Advances

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., March 28—Virginia Ellis of Brookline, seeded No. 3, and Dorrance H. Chase of Dorchester, unseeded, advanced to the semifinal round singles in the second annual New England women's indoor tennis championship at the Longwood Covered Courts today. Miss Ellis and Miss Chase join Katharine Winthrop of Boston and Elena Ciccone of Newton, who reached the round of four yesterday.

Miss Chase's victory today was an upset, as she defeated second-seeded Margaret Blake of Brookline in three sets. It was the best battle of the week. Miss Chase was not seeded because she had played little or no tennis since last fall. Today, however, she started off well, winning the opening set at 6—3. Miss Blake came back to win the second set after it had gone to 14 games (8—6), but the effort proved too much for the Brookline star, who was only able to win three games in the deciding set.

Miss Ellis gained a semifinal bracket by defeating Mrs. Roger Griswold of Dedham, 6—4, 6—2.

Two doubles teams moved into the fourth round this morning when Mrs. George W. Wightman and Mrs. Griswold, seeded No. 2, defeated Mrs. H. R. Hardwick and Mrs. Homer Albers, 6—1, 6—2, and Mrs. Philips Theopold and Mrs. John L. Bremer stopped Mrs. Reginald Smithwick and Virginia Ellis at 6—4, 6—3.

Mixed doubles play is scheduled to get under way this afternoon. The summary:

**New England Women's Indoor Tennis Championship Singles—Quarterfinal Round**

Virginia Ellis, Brookline, defeated Mrs. Roger Griswold, Dedham, 6—4, 6—2.

Dorrance H. Chase, Dorchester, defeated Margaret Blake, Brookline, 6—3, 6—8, 6—3.

**Doubles—Second Round**

Elena L. Ciccone and Louise Hedlund defeated Ruth Bernard and Katharine Gilbert, 6—2, 6—2.

Dorrance H. Chase and Fanny C. Curtis defeated Mrs. Nicholas Biddle and Serita Bartlett, 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. John H. P. Gould and Mrs. John M. Elliot defeated Betty Albers and Hazel Wigtman, 6—4, 6—2.

**Third Round**

Virginia Ellis and Mrs. Reginald Smithwick defeated Sylvia Hatch and Hilda Boehm, 6—3, 6—3.

Mrs. George W. Wightman and Mrs. Roger Griswold defeated Mrs. H. R. Hardwick and Mrs. Homer Albers, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. Philips Theopold and Mrs. John L. Bremer defeated Mrs. Reginald Smithwick and Virginia Ellis, 6—4, 6—3.

### Dutch Mermaid Betters Record

ROTTERDAM, March 28 (AP)—Willy Den Ouden, Dutch mermaid, lowered the listed world's record for the 500-meter freestyle swim, yesterday, covering the distance in 6m. 48 4-5s. The listed record is held by Helene E. Madison of the United States, who swam the distance in 7m. 12s. in 1931.

# Iannicelli Meets Rowland Dufton In Final of Open

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, March 28—Thomas Iannicelli, Essex Club coach, who has been the challenger for the title for the past few years, went ahead to the final round of the United States open squash tennis championship at the Fraternity Club yesterday evening, and with Frank Ward, the champion, not able to defend his title this season, stands a good chance of winning his initial championship. Encountering James T. Reid, the little Scotch coach of the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, he came through in straight games, though the scores, 15—9, 15—3, 15—9, fail to show what a good fight the elder player made. Both devoted their attention chiefly to soft and angle play, which is Reid's best style, but even with its aid, Iannicelli jumped into the lead almost at will.

Rowland Dufton, New York Athletic Club coach, will oppose Iannicelli in the final tomorrow, though he was carried to five games by the hard hitting Leo T. Collins, of Block Hall, before he could settle the battle. The score was 5—15, 15—12, 15—12, 11—15, 15—4. Dufton had far more craft than Collins, but the powerful hitting of the latter caused the winged-foot coach to make many forced errors in the first game, and gave Collins chances to put up a strong fight up to the final game, when Dufton exerted pressure, after the fashion of his star pupils, Harry F Wolf, and Joseph J. Lordi, and ran out the game and match easily.

**United States Open Squash Tennis Championship—Semifinal Round**

Thomas Iannicelli, Essex Club, defeated James T. Reid, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, 15—9, 15—3, 15—9.

Rowland Dufton, New York A. C., defeated Leo T. Collins, Block Hall, 5—15, 15—12, 15—12, 11—15, 15—4.

# Marion Miley Wins From Jean Barnes

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 28 (AP)—Revenge for the defeat last year that cost her the championship, came yesterday to Marion Miley, Lexington (Ky.), woman golf star, who defeated Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., 4 and 3 in the quarterfinal round of the Augusta women's fifth annual invitation tournament.

Deane Van Landingham, Charlotte, N. C., star, who defeated Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare of Philadelphia, a former national champion, in Tuesday's play, came through with a 1-up victory over Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., the Carolinas' women's titleholder.

Lilly Harper of Norfolk, Va., the Virginia state champion at 18, who sent Maureen Orcutt of Englewood, N. J., a veteran star, out of the tournament in Tuesday's play, eliminated Bernice Wall of Oshkosh, Wis., 3 and 2.

Peggy Wattles of Buffalo, N. Y., the medalist, had little trouble defeating Isabel Ogilvie of Augusta, 6 and 4. Semifinals play today will find Miss Wattles paired with Miss Harper and Miss Van Landingham meeting Miss Miley.

# Where World's Best Athletes Will Compete in 1936

"Reichssportfeld," the German Sport Stadium at Berlin

More than half a million spectators can sit comfortably in this enormous sports arena. Nine tenths of all the activities of the next Olympic Games will be centered there. The center bowl is the Olympic Stadium. On its opposite side, looking in the picture like an open double-winged door, is the swimming stadium. The large space to the left of the Olympic Stadium is the assembly field, serving also as polo grounds. It covers more than 24 acres and accommodates 400,000 participants and spectators. On its left side rises the "Führerturm" (Leader's Tower) from which the Olympic bell will ring in the games. The oval near the lower left-hand corner, above the railroad cut, is the equestrian stadium. Opposite, in the midst of the wooded section in the upper left-hand corner, is the Dietrich Eckart open-air stage. To the right of it, the small round space, is the dancing arena. At the distant right, there is a group of gymnasia, pools and training buildings, with the "House of German Sports" and an auditorium for 1500. On the extreme right, straight over from the big center bowl, are parking spaces for 10,000 automobiles. Just beyond is the hockey stadium. In the lower right-hand corner is the railroad station "Reichssportfeld." An underground railway station, also called "Reichssportfeld," is opposite the hockey stadium. There also are basketball fields, recreation halls and many other parts.

# Paul Runyan Distances Golfers at Pinehurst

PINEHURST, N. C., March 28 (AP)—Paul Runyan went rollicking around the Pinehurst No. 2 course in the rain yesterday for a 65 and spread-eagled the field for the first round of the North and South open tournament. Only two others among the 100 entries, Felix Serafin, Scranton, Penna., and Ran Mangrum, Los Angeles, who scored 68's, could break 70.

Byron Nelson, Texarkana, Tex., Willie MacFarlane, Tuckahoe, N. Y., and Craig Wood, Deal, N. J., were even 70 while tied at 71 were Mike Turnesa, Elmsford, N. Y., Harry Cooper, Chicago, Joe Ezar, Waco, Tex., and Clarence Clark, Bloomfield, N. J., Henry Picard, Hershey, Penna., winner last year and the leading money winner of the winter tournaments, was well back with a 73 for the first round of his title defense.

# Jackson, Runge Tied For Can-Am Scoring

Closing the season with a brilliant scoring spurt, Lloyd Jackson, New Haven center who has been the individual "find" of the year, swept into a tie for the Canadian-American Hockey League scoring honors with Paul Runge, Quebec left winger. Jackson's performance is most remarkable in that he at no time during the race was in the lead, but fought an uphill battle all the way to overtake the leader.

Gene Carrigan, Boston's center ice man, won third-place honors while Gus Forslund of Philadelphia, largely through a nine-point spurt in a loosely played game with Providence near the end of the season, climbed from seventh to fourth in the standing.

Providence had four of the first 10 scorers with Leo Gaudreault, Hago Harrington, Jerry Lowrey and Gus Rivers. Joe Jerwa, Boston defenseman, ranked tenth in the list with 38 points and topped all other defensemen in the league. The first 10 scorers for the 1934-35 season:

| Player Team | Goals | Assists | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|
| Runge, Quebec | 25 | 33 | 58 |
| Jackson, New Haven | 23 | 35 | 58 |
| Carrigan, Boston | 19 | 37 | 56 |
| Forslund, Philadelphia | 20 | 32 | 52 |
| Gaudreault, Providence | 23 | 26 | 49 |
| Harrington, Providence | 17 | 32 | 49 |
| Saunders, Philadelphia | 28 | 20 | 48 |
| Lowrey, Providence | 21 | 23 | 44 |
| Rivers, Providence | 18 | 23 | 41 |
| J. Jerwa, Boston | 21 | 17 | 38 |

### Baby Ruths Qualify

CHICAGO, March 28 (AP)—The Baby Ruth sextet defeated the Boston Store, 4 to 0, last night at the Stadium here to clinch the Western A. A. U. hockey championship. Both teams are from Chicago. The victory qualified the Baby Ruths for the national championship series against the Boston Olympics of Boston, Mass. The series will be played in two games, the first to be in Madison Square Garden, New York, on March 31, and the second at the Chicago Stadium on April 3.

### Exhibition Baseball Results

*By the Associated Press*

March 27

Montreal (IL) 4, Philadelphia (N) 3.
Cincinnati (N) 14, Toronto (IL) 7.
Chicago (N) 10, Portland (PCL) 1.
New York (N) 2, Cleveland (A) 0.
New York (A) 6, House of David 1.
Detroit (A) 13, St. Louis (N) 8.
Pittsburgh (N) 4, Chicago (A) 1.
Washington (A) 3, Kansas City (AA) 2.

### Wales Defeats Ireland

WREXHAM, Wales, March 28 (AP)—Wales defeated Ireland, 3 to 1, yesterday in an international soccer match played before 20,000 spectators.

### College Baseball Results

Newberry 7, Michigan State 7.

# By-Plays

**By George M. R. Holmes**
*Sports Editor*

### That Amateur Football Association

INFORMATION that a National Amateur Football Association is being formed for the purpose of conducting football games in all the important cities and towns of the United States carries a whole lot of interest to those who are followers of the great fall sport which was started in the colleges and has spread to the schools and professional fields. While there have been teams other than those which would come under the above classifications, they have been conducted on a rather happy-go-lucky policy. Now it is proposed to have an organization which will give those independent teams something to join and thus become a part of what is expected to be a very wide and successful association with a fixed and sound policy.

### Famous Football Men Are Named

The Association is the creation of George W. Graves of Detroit, a man who has shown much interest in amateur athletics in years past and who is now president of the Michigan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. The program which has been unfolded is certainly a very large one and the use to which whatever money may be earned from the games played is certainly a worthy one. The men who have been mentioned as those who are to carry the organization on are well known to all followers of football and, if the association can be put into workable form with the A. A. U. of the United States certifying for the amateur standing of the players, it will undoubtedly become one of the big athletic organizations of the country.

### To Promote Educational Fund

The financial plan of the association is to have the State A. A. U. and the National A. A. U. share the gate receipts with an educational fund which will receive the bulk of the money taken in. This fund is to be administered by a board of trustees for the purpose of helping meet the expenses of worthy boys in working their way through school or college. There is no questioning the worthiness of the idea back of the fund; but we can't help wondering how the plan will be received by those who have been clamoring for the complete elimination of subsidizing and proselyting of football players. There is no question but what such an organization, granted it receives the backing its promoters expect, would develop a lot of brilliant football players who had never before had a chance to show their real worth; but when it comes to deciding what colleges are going to be the beneficiaries of this development, we wonder just how the selections will be made and what the Carnegie Institute for the Advancement of Learning may have to say about it.

### Little Red Book Out Again

We are indebted to the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs for the 1935 copy of Charlie White's Little Red Book. It not only contains this year's schedules for the two major leagues; but it gives every conceivable baseball record and a lot of very interesting data regarding baseball happenings of the past.

# Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Brunie Reach the Third Round

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, March 28—Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Brunie, winners of the metropolitan squash racquets mixed-doubles championship two years ago, made a brilliant debut in this year's tourney at Heights Casino, their home club, yesterday afternoon, when they started the second round with a victory over Mrs. Mackey Sturges, of Pretty Brook, and J. B. Sargent, Englewood, in straight games, scored at 15—8, 15—12, 15—10. The winners had a bye in the first round.

In the final match of the first round, Donald J. Nightingale, University Club, who won the event with Mrs. Ary J. Lamme last year, with his new partner, Mrs. H. Stuart Green, of Ardsley, won from Helen Stone, Junior League, and Willard K. Rice, Harvard Club, also well-known in squash tennis, but had a real struggle on their hands to do it, as the match went five games, scored at 15—8, 18—16, 8—15, 12—15, 15—12.

Another home club team will encounter the Brunies in the upper half of the semifinals on Friday, as Frieda Scharman and Robert E. McCormick scored over Margaret Bostwick, of Short Hills, and D. B. McElroy, Princeton Club, in the other second-round match. The score was 15—9, 11—15, 15—6, 15—7.

### Miss Verry Wins Title

PINEHURST, N. C., March 28 (AP)—Deborah Verry of Worcester, Mass., yesterday added an 84 on the No. 1 course to her 76 of Tuesday to win the Silver Foils Golf Society's golf championship here with a 36-hole score of 160. Six strokes behind her was Betty Abernathy of Pittsburgh, who shot 39—39—78 on her last round for a total of 166. Mrs. S. F. Wadsworth, also of Pittsburgh, was next with a 171.

### Bowdoin Elects Three Captains

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BRUNSWICK, Maine, March 28—Three winter sports captains were elected at Bowdoin College March 26. Amos S. Mills Jr. '36 of Lexington, Mass., and Gaynor K. Rutherford '36 of Belmont, Mass., were named co-captains of the hockey team and Winthrop B. Walker '36 of Portland, was named swimming leader.

### Susquehanna Signs Stagg Jr.

SELINSGROVE, Penna., March 28 (AP)—President G. Morris Smith of Susquehanna University announced yesterday that Amos Alonzo Stagg Jr. of Chicago had accepted appointment as Professor of Physical Education and Athletics. Stagg succeeds Luther D. Grossman, head of physical education, and William W. Ullery, coach both resigned.

# American Golf Team Beats Canada, Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 28 (AP)—A team of six golfers from the United States defeated Bermudian and Canadian combinations by a wide margin in a 36-hole team match yesterday.

The Americans were K. H. Sheldon, New York; Alex Redfield, New Haven, Conn.; O. Green, New York; Henry Payne, Montclair, N. J.; E. Pugh, Trowbridge, Piping Rock, L. I., and Stanley Howe, New York. Sheldon made the low medal score of 140 for 36 holes, playing par golf throughout.

Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, of Philadelphia, former United States women's champion, played on the Bermudian team which included W. E. Spurling, W. J. H. Trott, Jr., John Stewart, George West and P. H. Aderley. Canada, which finished third, had only five players. Colonel L. Miller and his son, Louis, of Dartmouth, N. S.; Ted Fenwick, Montreal, and H. Godfred and J. Lindsey, Toronto.

### Dutra to Become Golf Nomad

BRENTWOOD HEIGHTS, Calif., March 28 (AP)—Olin Dutra, the national open champion, and one of California's ranking native sons, announced plans yesterday to seek a fortune as a golfing nomad. He has resigned from the Brentwood Country Club, effective April 1, and will make a nation-wide tour with Jimmy Thomson, Australian open champion, of the Lakewood Country Club, Long Beach. The pair will start out at Dallas, Texas, March 31, swing through the South; up into the middle western states, and then will continue East to compete in the national open, the Ryder Cup matches, national P. G. A. tournament and other large summer events.

### New High Run Approved

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—A new high-run record for exhibition play in pocket billiards was established here yesterday when the National Billiard Association placed its official stamp upon the high run of 277, made by Erwin Rudolph during an exhibition at Traveler's Rest, S. C., March 8. The new record eclipses by five E. Ralph Greenleaf's run of 272 established last January. Until that time Frank I. Taberski held the record several years with a run of 271 made at Schenectady, N. Y., in October, 1929.

### England Ties the Rest

LONDON, March 28 (Canadian Press)—In an international soccer trial played on the grounds of West Bromwich Albion, England and the Rest battled to a 1-1 tie. Burnley defeated Manchester United, 4—3, in an English League, second division, soccer game. In a northern section encounter York and Chesterfield played a 1-1 draw. York trounced Bramley, 32—11, while Broughton halted Salford, 11—6, in English Rugby League contests.

# International League All-Star Team Picked

TORONTO, March 28 (AP)—Detroit and Windsor each placed two men on an International Hockey League all-star team, picked by sports writers and announced today by the Canadian Press. The other two positions went to Syracuse and Buffalo. Holmes of Cleveland was picked as coach. First and second teams were:

| First Team | | Second Team |
|---|---|---|
| Smith, Detroit | g | Taugher, Buffalo |
| Foster, Detroit | rd | Berlett, Buffalo |
| Rockburn, Windsor | ld | Williams, Detroit |
| Convey, Windsor | c | Cook, Cleveland |
| Markle, Syracuse | rw | Groh, London |
| Gross, Buffalo | lw | Metz, Syracuse |

# Pickups

BUCK JORDAN has left the camp of the Boston Braves in a huff. He has not signed a contract for the coming season and apparently he and the club are a mile apart in their salary figures. It seems that the Braves offered Jordan a rise over the figure he received in 1934, but the first baseman demanded a boost of about $1000 more and Tribal officials would not agree. Finally, when Jordan continued to balk at the offer, President Emil E. Fuchs of the Braves issued orders for him to either sign or pay his own expenses in camp. Jordan didn't like this proposition and packed up and left.

Jordan's leaving weakens the Braves at first base. Last season Buck was the only .300 hitter on the club and his all-round play won many games. Of course he will undoubtedly come back with the club shortly, but in case he doesn't, Manager Bill McKechnie will use Babe Ruth and Randy Moore around the bag, with the latter getting first call.

Larry Benton did not return to Cincinnati after being let go by the Giants several days ago. He is still in Florida with the idea that there is more pitching in that right arm of his. Bill McKechnie will give him a trial.

The Red Sox will return to Sarasota for spring training next year. This was learned unofficially yesterday through the Chamber of Commerce of that Florida city.

Manager Bill Terry of the Giants reports that his "Big Four" pitching staff is in excellent shape, which means that with their share of the "breaks" the Giants will be at the top of the National League or near there when September rolls around. Carl Hubbell has recovered the use of his screw ball; Fred Fitzsimmons's control is next to perfection; Roy Parmelee is back in great shape again, and Hal Schumacher is still young and ready to go. What more could a manager ask?

True, it is still much too early to be picking pennant winners; but judging from what has taken place in the South, the Cardinals will need to improve considerably if they expect to retain the baseball honors they won in 1934. The Dean brothers have been hit hard every time they pitched and outside of the Deans, the Cardinals haven't much in the way of pitching.

Take a look at the Giants' staff of Hubbell, Fitzsimmons, Schumacher and Parmelee. Their pitching in the South has been sensational, and there isn't any reason why it shouldn't continue to be of that nature. The last time that "Big Four" worked smoothly together the Giants won a pennant and world championship.

Brooklyn club officials are up in the air about the transfer of Pat Malone from the Cardinals to the Yankees. Some time ago the Cards asked waivers on Malone and the Dodgers say they put in a claim for him, causing his owners to recall the waivers. Then out of a clear sky, so the Dodgers say, the Cardinals announced that they had sold the big right-hander to New York. Therefore the Brooklyn club claims it did not waive on him, which every National League team must do before a man can be traded, sold or released to any other circuit.

### Larne Beats Cliftonville

BELFAST, March 28 (AP)—Larne defeated Cliftonville 2, to 0, in a Belfast soccer cup competition fixture played yesterday. In a semifinal game for the Antrim Shield Celtic seconds blanked Glentoran, 5 to 0.

### Fabricated Steel Bookings

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Fabricated structural steel bookings during February compared favorably with the volume in the like month last year, according to reports to the American Iron & Steel Institute. The large drop in booking during January, however, the Institute stated, keeps the record of business to date this year under last year's average.

# Top-Seeded Teams Make Semifinals In A. A. U. Basketball

WICHITA, Kan., March 28 (AP)—Top-seeded sextets from Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana remained today in the scramble for the women's National A. A. U. basketball title, now held by the Tulsa (Okla.) Stenos.

The all-southern semifinals tonight, pitting the Stenos against the Meadows-Draughon team of Shreveport, La., and the Holdenville (Okla.) Flyers against the El Dorado (Ark.) Lions, bring together the same teams that battled their way to the penultimate round last year.

The Holdenville team, comprising most of the stars on the former Oklahoma City Cardinal team, 1934 runnerup, survived the quarterfinals last night by defeating the highly-rated Chicago Baby Ruths, 15 to 13, in a tight defensive game.

Hazel Walker, free-throw expert, who helped the Tulsans win their crown last year, sank eight of 10 charity tosses last night to aid the El Dorado Lions in a 26-to-16 triumph over the Wichita Merchantettes, the last home-town team to fall.

Shreveport, nosed out of third place last year by the El Dorado team, stepped through the quarterfinals by defeating Houston, Texas, 44 to 25. It was by the same score that the champion Tulsans eliminated the American Institute of Business, Des Moines, the last northern survivor.

Completion of the Women's National Free Throw championships was scheduled for today. The first half of the field of two dozen was paced by diminutive H'Eloise Bunkley, Houston, Texas, who fired 44 out of 50 through the hoop yesterday. The winner primed to defend her title is Opal Hill of Shreveport, who recently sank 98 out of a possible 100.

# Water Company Bonds Have a Good Record

"As a result of the record of prompt interest payments that the first mortgage private water companies have made during the depression," according to H. C. Spiller & Co., specialists in water company bonds, "this class of bonds will be sought after more in the future by conservative investors.

"We have handled for investment purposes first mortgage bonds of about 135 different issues where they have been secured by first mortgages on the physical operating properties under Public Service Commission regulation and, as far as we know, there has not been a single default in interest during the depression period in any one of these issues."

# Sporting Around the Hub

OVER 100 entries, including Canadian and out-of-state stars, have been received for the New England badminton championships, which get under way tomorrow morning at the University Club of Boston at 10 o'clock. Canadian players captured most of the titles last year, but Elizabeth Kennedy, Canadian singles champion and title holder in both mixed and women's doubles, is the only defending champion entered. There will be competition in five events—women's singles and doubles, men's singles and doubles and mixed doubles. A feature after the tournament program is ended will be an exhibition match between Jack Brewer, University Club professional, and Jack Purcell of Canada, who is reputed to be the best badminton player in the world.

The leading seeded players in the New England badminton championships are: Women's singles—N. E. group, Mary Whittemore, Boston; visitors—Elizabeth Kennedy, Canada. Women's doubles—N. E. group, Priscilla Bartol and Mrs. F. Gregg Bemis; visitors, Elizabeth Kennedy and Mrs. N. A. Burrows, Canada. Men's singles—N. E. group, M. Stanley Houghton, Boston; visitors—Beverly Mitchell, Canada. Men's doubles—N. E. group, M. Stanley Houghton and C. Raynor Hutchinson, Boston; visitors—Beverly Mitchell and Dr. Ray Cramer, Canada. Mixed doubles—N. E. group, Mary Whittemore and M. Stanley Houghton; visitors—Helen Grant and Beverly Mitchell, Canada.

Boston's Yankee, the Class J yacht which is leaving these shores soon to compete in English waters, will be given, weather permitting, a brief sail and rigging testing trial in the lower middle, Boston harbor, late this afternoon. Yankee will be towed from Lawley's Yard in Neponset to a point off Thompsons Island where her mainsail will be hoisted. She will sail back and forth in the deepest part of the main channel, but will not go outside of Deer Island. On her return to Lawley's Yard before sunset, work will be started in unrigging and unstepping her new steel mast and the setting up of her jury rig for the transatlantic voyage. The long sail overseas will be started, if conditions are favorable, on or about April 20.

A. P. Wadsworth of the Harvard Club won the Class C Massachusetts squash racquets championship from a clubmate without lifting a racket. Wadsworth was indisposed and E. S. Underwood, who also reached the final round after weeks of play at Massachusetts Technology, was called out of town on business, so the match could not be played by the required time. On the toss of a coin, Wadsworth called "heads" over the telephone and Underwood replied "Heads it is!"

The Boston Dinghy Club has sent notice to the North American Dinghy Association that it has canceled its annual regatta on the Charles River next month because of the number of sanctioned race meets allotted this spring. The Boston group has assured the N. A. D. A. that it will stand by to assist at the national regatta, now scheduled to be held at New London, Conn., on April 13 and 14.

Charles Havens, new head football coach at Western Maryland, is expected in Cambridge today. He will spend part of today and tomorrow helping out with Harvard spring football instruction. Harvard signed Dick Harlow, former Western Maryland coach, last fall.

Wellesley College undergraduates will open their spring sports season on April 10. They will go out for tennis, lacrosse, golf, riding and rowing. Later, when the weather is warmer, they will go in for hiking, canoeing and swimming.

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# The Home Forum



## A 'Fonda' of Old Castile

THE engine blew its whistle and we started for Pancorbo. A moment after leaving the station of Miranda, we crossed the Ebro. "Is there a hotel at Pancorbo?" I asked a man in our compartment.

"No," he said. "No hotel."

"I mean, is there a *fonda*, a posada where one can sleep, or is there nothing?"

His face lit up: "Oh yes, there are *fondas* there, and *fondas* are preferable to hotels. The food is better and people will do more for you. In hotels, there is only grandeur and that makes one feel so uncomfortable."

In the short distance to Pancorbo, the country changed and became arid. Soon the railway began to climb along one side of a valley. A white road, parallel with us, lay below. We overtook and passed a band of gypsies on their donkeys, and later a cart with a white hood, drawn by mules. A deserted building, perched on a mound between us and the road, flashed by.

Then the valley narrowed, its sides coming together in a wall of rock. We went straight for it, through a short cutting, over a bridge; and then, plunging into a tunnel, it ran out again a moment later into broad daylight.

Looking back, we could see that, in addition to the tunnel, there was another opening, a natural one, where a split in the cliffs only just allowed the stream that had caused it, and the road beside, to squeeze between those towering cones of rock, resembling in their conformation the strange temples of Bhubinasvara or bundles of enormous and petrified asparagus.

THIS WAS THE entrance to the gorge Pancorbo, really the gateway of Old Castile. Crags, raising jagged fangs to the sky, pressed in on every side. The village ahead of us filled the valley, so that the railway, unable to avoid it, had been forced to drive its way right through the houses; and we ran between them. A wall came close up against the carriage window, as if it had been the side of a signal box instead of the ancient yellow tower that it was.

Then the houses drew away, the defile widened, and we stopped at the station of Pancorbo.

The *fonda* was a long rambling building, standing back from the road. It was whitewashed; and double doors in the middle opened on to a stone hall beyond which, in a cavernous stable, the cruppers of mules were faintly visible in the dim light.

Before the railway came, the place had been a post-house; but, as carriers continue to use it, there is always a noise of iron-tyred wheels and a clatter of hoofs which keep alive a suggestion of diligences. As one goes up the stone stairs, unchanged for a hundred years and still reeking with the smell of the stables, one can feel the tenuous presence of Theophile Gautier like a cut-back in the cinema.

"It is strange that anyone should come here," said the Duenna, as she showed us into our room. "The village is very ugly and very dirty."

The room was dark, as the shutters were closed to exclude the sun, and only a wan streak of light came through at the cracks. We opened them to unpack, noticing the fine decorated hinges just visible under repeated coats of paint. The window looked out over a wide flat roof of heavy tiles, held in place by nothing more than their own weight. The roof had a corrugated appearance, as these semi-cylindrical tiles were laid in rows alternately upwards and downwards in ridges and valleys. Terrible heat rose from them and we hastened to close the shutters.

From below we could hear the stamping of mules.

R. P.

## Driftwood

WE ARE burning driftwood on the hearth tonight,—wood that was swept up by the storm of yesterday. We labored for hours, bringing it from the beach below; for it is a long, steep path up to the house. But we feel well rewarded. There is no fuel that yields such vivid colors as this salt-seasoned timber. At one moment we watch a flame that is blue as the sapphire sky of an arctic night; and then another leaps into life that is a deep, translucent green, like the under part of a wave before it curls over and breaks.

"They say there is copper in the wood, when it has a green and purple flame," someone remarks. "This piece must be part of some old ship."

There is something that lends wings to the imagination in this thought that we are watching, it may be, the glowing exit of some old spar that once held its own in the gales that sweep around the Horn. For a moment the noisy crackling of fire is lost in another sound; one seems to hear the thunder of wind in the sails—the rush of water along the gunwales. The tongues of flame appear as pennons waving gloriously even to the last ember. This is a pageant such as a Viking vessel might have known.

In the village there are ancient men—old sailors—who can spin yarns of the days when the bay was filled with the masts of sailing ships as a forest is full of trees. They will tell you how the ships came up the rivers and through the straits, laden with their cargoes of produce, and anchored here until they could get on to the water front to be unloaded. They will shake their heads and, ignoring all other vessels save those that sail, remark sorrowfully that these waters were busy with shipping in those days.

Even now there is an old-world air about the little harbor, for there are usually a few weather-beaten schooners anchored under the lee of the island; and on the mainland the boatyards speak of a condition that existed long before the great ferries plied their way back and forth.

At dusk, before the lights of the dwellings among the trees twinkle into being, and the soft outline of the mountain the Indians used to call "The Sleeping Maiden" becomes softer and more indistinct in the twilight, the masts of the few sailing vessels that remain are etched against the sky more definitely than other objects. Something of the atmosphere that belonged to those earlier times becomes even more apparent and it is not difficult tonight, in the glow of our driftwood fire, to let our thoughts run back to the days of which the old sailors love to talk.

G. C.

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## From Dugout to Keel

NOT a single bona fide Roman vessel has been preserved. The vessels of Phoenicia and Greece are all of them gone. But we have come across several of the remnants of boats that were built in northern Europe only a very short time after the departure of the last of the Roman legionaries from the islands of the North Sea.

The earliest of these, dug up somewhere in Lincolnshire in England in the year 1886, was of course nothing but a dugout, an old trunk of a tree about twenty feet long and five feet wide, and closed at the ends with boards. One can see boats like that this very day in the Pacific Ocean and on some of the smaller Swiss lakes, where they have survived since prehistoric times when those lakes were full of small villages built on piles at a safe distance from the shore.

Shortly afterwards similar dugouts were found in the marshes of southern Denmark. Apparently therefore that type of boat was used by all the people of northern Europe, though if they had been merely hollow trees, we could have dismissed them without further ado. But they showed an improvement which was of the greatest importance when we try to find out by a process of constructive imagination just exactly when and in what manner our ancestors got their first notions about shipbuilding.

Dugouts, made out of the trunk of a tree, are very difficult to handle, and they cannot begin to carry the loads that can be transported in the average Indian canoe. Unless a river or a lake be flat as a pancake, the dugout will ship water and while it can't exactly sink, neither will it be of great practical value when slightly submerged beneath the surface of an icy river.

To overcome this difficulty, these early shipbuilders began by fastening a row of planks all along the sides of their hollow tree. In many instances they had added a second series of planks on top of the first. These were fastened to the lower row by means of clamps and pieces of leather. Whereupon, behold! the dugout had become a full fledged vessel.

Gradually, as they grew more expert at handling hammers and saws and other tools and gave up their stone implements for the infinitely better axes made out of bronze, they learned how to make wooden ribs which held this rather complicated balustrade of planks together. And of course the higher the balustrade itself grew and the more cargo this new contraption could carry, the lower the original dugout itself would sink below the surface of the water. Until that unfortunate tree-trunk, which originally had been all there was to the ship, was finally reduced to the mere rank of a keel, and as a keel it survives until this very day, a keel ten or twenty or forty feet below the surface of the water.

The next time therefore you see a movie of a large shipyard where they are laying the keel for a new 70,000 ton liner, think of that long iron beam as the direct descendant of one of those tree-trunks of northern Europe which man used for a similar purpose at least a thousand years before Columbus proclaimed himself Admiral of the Oceans and bargained with the Palos magnates for the hire of their three little ships.

I purposely mention the development of "from dugout to keel" in connection with northern Europe. Because there it was much easier to get trees big enough for this purpose than in the south. In the north, the forests came abruptly down to the shores of the sea and it was comparatively easy to cut or burn down one of those trees and push it into the water. That such dugout-keel boats must have been something of a novelty to the rest of the world we know from the fact that Caesar mentions them repeatedly in his dull little apology, which we know as his "Commentaries," and that afterwards in Spain, when forced to transport his armies across a difficult river, he gave orders to build boats like those he had seen used along the coast of the North Sea.—HENDRICK WILLEM VAN LOON, in "Ships, and How They Sailed the Seven Seas." (New York: Simon & Schuster.)

## Looking Westward

THE rain-pure streams of her loved and lost
West Country
Are found in her slowly singing speech;
Her tales have the fanciful twist of its roads,
that suddenly
Surprise with visions of Atlantic beach.
The light-and-shadow play of its hills and
valleys
Is in her eyes; and her gesturing hands
Conjure up meadow twinkles and dairy bar-
tons;
And the tor looking over its orchard lands
Is not more fine than her brow when laughter
finishes,
Sighing: "It's there I would take you all."
But why, when she brings us the whole of her
loved West Country
In the play of a smile or a phrase's fall?

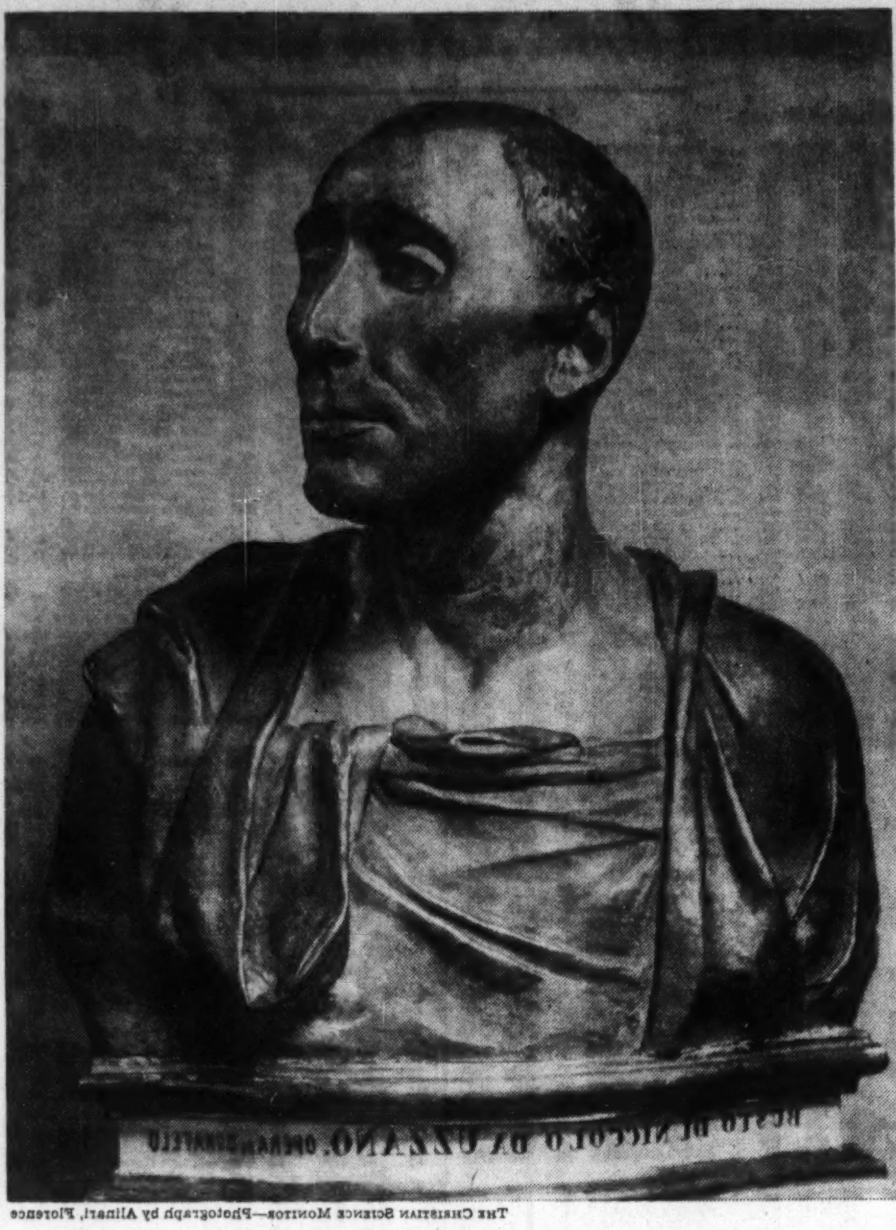
GEOFFREY JOHNSON

## A Child's Future Wilderness

WITH curiosity I gazed at the sealed paper envelopes each of which bore the vividly coloured picture of a flower corolla over a name. One after another was opened and its contents scattered in minute quantities. There were tiny grey-brown bullets, little leaves, and microscopic dry sticks; many indeed were like dirty chaff dust or snuff; and it was with incredulous delight that I heard that the beautiful flowers pictured on the envelopes were to grow out of these wrinkled and discoloured odds and ends. But it was impossible to doubt my mother's words, and I vowed to devote my energies to helping the miracle on. Soon, as carefully as the mistress herself, I was drawing straight drills with my finger through the small border, strewing seeds in them, writing names on bits of wood, and sticking them in to mark off the different sorts.

Later she taught me to distinguish the young plants from each other while they were still so tender that their future shape was only just perceptible. . . .

As a reward for my industry one day a plot of ground in a corner was given me to do what I liked with. Like all children I had a native wish to be invisible, to be hidden safely in darkness while peering out at the bright dangers of the daylight, and so I wanted to plant my little fief with tall growths bigger than myself in which I could conceal myself as in a wood. So my mother gave me sunflower plants and giant hemp and some Turkish poppies to fill up my future wilderness and give it colour.—HANS CAROSSA, in "A Childhood." Translated from the German by Agnes Neill Scott. (London: Martin Secker. New York: Ballou.)




THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by Alinari, Florence

A PORTRAIT BUST (*in coloured terra cotta*) *of Niccolò da Uzzano by Donatello*

WHETHER the subject of a portrait by one of the great masters be illustrious or obscure matters little, since the subject is ennobled by the genius of the artist and serves as a medium for the manifestation of his insight and skill. When that artist bears one of the supreme names in the history of art, whatever came from his hand demands our reverent attention.

This virile head, preserved in the National Museum in the Bargello in Florence, would be of equal interest even if it were of some unknown person, since it is the work of the great Donatello. In this case, however, the subject is Niccolò da Uzzano and the portrait bust has, therefore, a historical interest in addition to its primary interest as a work of art.

Niccolò da Uzzano was born some years before Donatello himself, and was so powerful a citizen that those who adhered to his party were called *Uzzanesi*. A lover of freedom, a steadfast champion of the liberties of the people, he vigorously opposed all who threatened these; whether aggressors from without, such as the Duke of Milan, or fellow citizens, eager, like the Medici, for too much personal domination. He repeatedly held important offices in the Florentine State, being three times appointed *Gonfaloniere*, a high and honored title in the civic government; he was also sent on several occasions as ambassador to foreign courts.

A man of immense wealth, he built several palaces, including the noble Capponi palace in the Via de' Bardi, erected on a design by Lorenzo di Bicci.

This splendid portrait bust is in colored terra cotta. The robe is red, the head richly tinted, and the keen strong features, the far-seeing eyes, the powerful structure of the bones under the spare flesh offer a fine subject for the sculptor's hand.

## Trustworthiness

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE spiritual value of trustworthiness is interestingly shown in the Scriptural history of Joseph. Sold into slavery at the age of seventeen, he advanced to successive positions of trust under his new masters and ultimately came into prominence as the active head of the Egyptian administration, second only to Pharaoh.

Though beset with severe trials and temptations, Joseph progressed as step by step he proved his trustworthiness. Adhering to a policy based on his highest understanding of right, eschewing envy, hatred, malice, and revenge, he reached the height of his power and responsibility at a time when he could do the greatest good. His trustworthiness is attested by his own words, spoken to comfort his traitorous brethren after he had helped them and subsequently saved his whole family from starvation. He said (Genesis 45:5), "God did send me before you to preserve life."

There can be no trust higher than that which involves the preservation of life. Our blessed Master, fully cognizant of his God-bestowed trust, directed his hearers' thought to the contemplation of life eternal. He showed them by word and deed that Life is God, and in bearing witness to the infinite Principle of his being, said to his hearers (John 10:10), "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." He was the good shepherd who gave up all material sense of life in order that men might behold the way of life eternal, not through the false beliefs of material living and dying, but through the spiritual overcoming of sin, disease, and death. In witness of this truth, Jesus triumphed in his resurrection over the belief of death. Eternal life, he proved, is to be attained not by dying, but by living—living after the manner of his exemplification. The Master's worthiness to bear this divine commission, this heavenly responsibility, can never be questioned. Unfalteringly he indicated how clear was his understanding of Life as God. He said (John 17:3), "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent."

The spiritual attributes of faithfulness, purity, honesty, justice, integrity, and reliability are foundational in the demonstration of eternal life; and staunch trustworthiness underlies all true demonstration. To know God aright, and to understand His son as the real man made in His image and likeness, enables one to prove that this understanding has been measurably acquired. One cannot expect because of another's understanding to gain divine heights. It devolves upon each individual who through faith has the hope of true accomplishment, to work out the correct solution of his problems according to the spiritual rule of divine Science. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, may be found this statement, under the marginal heading "Self-reliance and confidence" (p. 23): "One kind of faith trusts one's welfare to others. Another kind of faith understands divine Love and how to work out one's 'own salvation, with fear and trembling.' 'Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief!' expresses the helplessness of a blind faith; whereas the injunction, 'Believe . . . and thou shalt be saved!' demands self-reliant trustworthiness, which includes spiritual understanding and confides all to God."

Genuine Christian Scientists, forsaking the slavery of false belief, fear, and spiritual ignorance, and advancing towards spiritual understanding, find the mortal concepts of sin, disease, and death lessening proportionately as confidence in and understanding of God increase. These trustworthy disciples, many of whose names are listed in The Christian Science Journal as practitioners, have that "kind of faith" which "understands divine Love" and "confides all to God." In meekness, humility, and confidence they are seeking to bring to humanity the healing, comfort, counsel, and love to be found in Christian Science by all who honestly seek it. No need is too small, no demand too great, to be met by the truth. Theirs is the sacred duty of preserving life. The importance of trustworthiness is epitomized in Mrs. Eddy's inspired words (Science and Health, p. 455): "God selects for the highest service one who has grown into such a fitness for it as renders any abuse of the mission an impossibility. The All-wise does not bestow His highest trusts upon the unworthy. When He commissions a messenger, it is one who is spiritually near Himself." Divine healing as taught and practiced in Christian Science is based on purely divine concepts. Spiritual-mindedness, chastity, perspicacity, trustworthiness, wisdom, and love constitute the basis of all correct metaphysical procedure. If these divine attributes be lacking, there can be no true healing, no spiritual or human progress. Nearness to God includes spiritual understanding and is never without a healing effect.

This highly important healing work is open to all. It is the privilege, yea, the duty, of every seeker for Truth, constantly to put into practice for himself and others that measure of spiritual understanding to which he has attained, thus proving in some degree the practicality of the Master's statement (Matthew 17:20), "If ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye shall say unto this mountain, Remove hence to yonder place; and it shall remove; and nothing shall be impossible unto you."

[*In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian*]

## Fidatezza

*Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina*

IL VALORE spirituale della fidatezza viene mostrato in modo interessante nella storia biblica di Giuseppe. Venduto in ischiavitú all'etá di diciasette anni, egli si elevó a successive posizioni di fiducia sotto i suoi nuovi padroni e alla fine divenne cospicuo quale il capo attivo dell'amministrazione egiziana, inferiore soltanto a Farone.

Benché bersagliato da prove e tentazioni serie, Giuseppe progredí col dimostrare di passo in passo la sua fidatezza. Aderendo ad una linea d'azione basata sulla sua piú alta comprensione del giusto, evitando invidia, odio, malizia e vendetta, egli raggiunse il culmine della sua potenza e responsabilitá al momento nel quale poteva fare il piú grande bene. La sua fidatezza é attestata dalle sue proprie parole, pronunciate per confortare i suoi fratelli traditori, dopo averli aiutati e aver in seguito salvato la sua intera famiglia dalla morte di fame. Egli disse (Genesi 45:5): "Iddio m'ha mandato innanzi a voi per conservarvi in vita".

Non vi puó essere incarico piú nobile di quello che implica la preservazione della vita. Il nostro benedetto Maestro, pienamente cosciente del suo incarico assegnato da Dio, diresse il pensiero dei suoi auditori alla contemplazione della vita eterna. Egli mostró loro, colla parola e coll'azione, che la Vita é Dio e, rendendo testimonianza all'infinito Principio del suo essere, disse ai suoi uditori (Giovanni 10:10): "Io son venuto perché abbian la vita e l'abbiano ad esuberanza". Egli fu il buon pastore che abbandonó tutto il senso materiale della vita affinché gli uomini potessero contemplare la via della vita eterna, non per mezzo delle false credenze materiali del vivere e del morire, ma per mezzo del superamento spirituale del peccato, della malattia e della morte. Come testimone di questa veritá, Gesú trionfó nella sua risurrezione sopra la credenza nella morte. La vita eterna, egli dimostró, deve essere raggiunta non col morire, ma col vivere—vivere secondo la maniera del suo esempio. Che il Maestro meritasse di avere l'incarico di questa commissione divina, di questa celeste responsabilitá, non puó mai essere messo in dubbio. Indefessamente egli mostró quanto chiara fosse la sua comprensione della Vita quale Dio. Egli disse (Giovanni 17:3): "Questa é la vita eterna: che conoscano te, il solo vero Dio, e colui che tu hai mandato, Gesú Cristo".

Gli attributi spirituali della fedeltá, della purezza, dell'onestá, della giustizia, dell'integritá e della fiducia sono fondamentali nella dimostrazione della vita eterna; e la robusta fidatezza é alla base di ogni vera dimostrazione. Conoscere Dio correttamente e comprendere il Suo figliuolo quale l'uomo reale fatto nella Sua immagine e somiglianza, ci rende capaci di dimostrare che questa comprensione é stata raggiunta in una certa misura. Non ci si puó aspettare di raggiungere divine altezze a causa della comprensione di un altro. Sta in ogni individuo, che per mezzo della fede ha la speranza di vero successo, di trovare la corretta soluzione dei suoi problemi secondo la regola spirituale della divina Scienza. Nel libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" di Mary Baker Eddy, si trova questa dichiarazione, sotto il titolo marginale "Fede in sé stessi e confidenza" (pag. 23): "Un genere di fede confida il proprio benessere ad altri. Un altro genere di fede capisce il divino Amore e come compiere la propria 'salvezza con timore e tremore'. 'Signore, io credo; sovvieni alla mia incredulitá!' esprime l'impotenza di una fede cieca; mentre il comando: 'Credi . . . e sarai salvato!' richiede confidente fidatezza in sé stessi, che include comprensione spirituale e affida tutto a Dio".

Gli Scientisti Cristiani genuini, abbandonando la schiavitú di false credenze, paura ed ignoranza spirituale, e progredendo verso comprensione spirituale, trovano che i concetti mortali del peccato, della malattia e morte diminuiscono in proporzione dell'aumento della fiducia in Dio e della comprensione di Dio. Questi fidati discepoli, i nomi di molti dei quali sono catalogati in *The Christian Science Journal* quali praticanti, hanno "quel genere di fede" che "capisce il divino Amore" e "affida tutto a Dio". In mansuetudine, umiltá e fiducia essi cercano di recare all'umanitá la guarigione, il conforto, il consiglio e l'amore che tutti coloro che onestamente lo cercano trovano nella Scienza Cristiana. Nessun bisogno é troppo piccolo, nessuna richiesta troppo grande, per essere soddisfatta colla veritá. A loro appartiene il sacro dovere di preservare la vita. L'importanza della fidatezza viene riassunta nelle parole ispirate di Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, pag. 455): "Dio sceglie per il servizio piú alto colui che é cresciuto fino a raggiungere una tale capacitá per esso da rendere impossibile qualsiasi abuso della missione. Il Tutto-Sapiente non affida i Suoi incarichi piú alti a coloro che non lo meritano. Quando Egli dá l'incarico ad un messaggero, é uno che é spiritualmente vicino a Sé-stesso". La guarigione divina quale viene insegnata e praticata nella Scienza Cristiana si basa su concetti puramente divini. Attitudine spirituale, castitá, perspicacitá, fidatezza, saggezza ed amore costituiscono la base di ogni corretta procedura metafisica. Se questi divini attributi mancano, non vi puó essere vera guarigione, nessun progresso spirituale od umano. Vicinanza a Dio include comprensione spirituale e non é mai senza effetto sanativo.

Questa importantissima opera sanativa é accessibile a tutti. E il privilegio, anzi il dovere, di ogni cercatore della Veritá di mettere continuamente in pratica per sé stesso e per altri quella misura di comprensione spirituale che egli ha raggiunto, dimostrando cosí in certo grado la praticabilitá della dichiarazione del Maestro (Matteo 17, 20): "Se avete fede quanto un granel di senape, potrete dire a questo monte: Passa di qui lá, e passerá; e niente vi sará impossibile".

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## When March Winds Blow

WHEN March winds leap from beds of snow
They wield their swift brooms to and fro;
And with a roaring gale of mirth,
They sweep the cobwebs from the earth.

The plowman bends him to the blast
And whips his team to furrow fast;
The trees shake bud-crowned heads on high
And toss wild branches to the sky.

The stream which trickles down the hills
Is lashed to speed, with promise thrills.
When March winds shuttle to and fro
The threads of spring, soon green things grow.

—ADA THOMAS MINER, in "Modern American Poetry." (New York: Galleon.)

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# Market Retreats To Small Trading Range Once More

## Sharp Decline in U. S. Smelting—Closing Tone Weak

**By Forrest Price**

It was a see-saw market.

During most of the session stocks did not show definite trend.

Tone improved somewhat in the early afternoon, but price changes still were mixed. In the late trading the market was heavy, particularly the rails.

Trading was moderate, 600,000 shares changing hands.

Weakness in U. S. Smelting which has been noted for some time past was accentuated today by a further drop of more than 7 points.

A few specialties declined as much. Declines of 2 points or so occurred in Sidney Bloomenthal, Hahn Department Stores preferred, Case, Allied Chemical and one or two other issues, while Consolidated Gas and Minneapolis Honeywell lost a point or more. Other losers were American Telephone, Union Bag & Paper and Atchison.

Union Pacific declined more than 3 points.

Fairly good gains were established by Continental Can, Curtis Publishing, Spiegel - May - Stern, Electric Storage Battery, Wright Aero, American Bank Note preferred, American Brake Shoe & Foundry, Bethlehem Steel preferred, American Can, Delaware & Hudson and Sloss Sheffield.

Railroad bonds were a weak feature of the loan department. It was due to the announcement of the St. Paul Railway Co. that there was to be a readjustment of its capital structure. Junior liens of the St. Paul dropped about 2 points in the afternoon.

Fact that the Belgian Government ordered closed for three days all of the bourses because of the swiftly declining belga and its demoralizing effect upon the markets did not seem to affect the American bond market except in the foreign group which was rather week. However, trading in the foreigners was limited. Austrian 7s and Poland 7s were each down more than a point. U. S. Governments were a little heavy but losses were small. Moderate gains were shown by some of the corporate loans.

Among the commodities cotton pursued an erratic course. After an early break of $1 a bale it rallied well in the late market.

Rye imports brought selling in rye futures, and this had a depressing effect upon other grains in the Chicago market.

Chartists, statisticians and market letter writers are not getting much for their money these days. Reason for this is that in many ways the market has had the habit of going contrary to expectations.

It is not always safe when the market has advanced for two or three days in succession to say that it has turned definitely upward. Nor is it always good prophecy to predict lower prices after the market has had a downswing, particularly if it is a prolonged one.

Lately it has been more of an investors' market than a speculative one. This is shown by the fact that trading has been largely selective. The most attention is paid to issues that are considered moderately safe, particularly preferred stocks and a few bonds of second rating.

There has been some institutional buying, but the big individual owner of funds is doing nothing.

## Markets at a Glance

*By the Associated Press*

**New York**

Stocks: Heavy; rails lead late reaction.

Bonds: Easy; secondary rails in supply.

Curb: Mixed; metal shares improved.

Foreign Exchange: Irregular; gold currencies lag.

Cotton: Lower; uncertainty over European situation.

Sugar: Higher; firm spot market.

Coffee: Firmer; Brazilian support.

**Chicago**

Wheat: Lower; European finances bearish.

Corn: Lower; sympathy with rye weakness.

Cattle: Strong to higher; top $13.

Hogs: Active, 10-15 lower; top $9.10.

**Foreign**

London — Week-end settlement coupled with the Belgian crisis restricted business and caused uncertainty whereunder prices sagged on the stock exchange today. Giltedged securities led the decline among the British stocks, while German and Belgian bonds were the weakest of the foreign issues. Paris sold gold mining shares, supported oil and copper stocks. Argentine rails held steady. The market closed dull.

Paris—Business diminished on the Bourse today. Rentes declined, while International issues were strong. Armament stocks continued their upward tendency. The closing was inactively irregular.

Berlin—After opening weak, trading on the Boerse became extremely inactive. The closing was dull.

## Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

[illegible]

Winnipeg Wheat

[illegible]

U. S. Coal Production

[illegible]

# Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

[illegible]

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year.

## Largest Recorded Leather Gain by U. S.

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—The largest gain recorded in the world's international leather trade was said by the Department of Commerce to have been made by the United States in 1934.

Germany, the United States, the United Kingdom and France in that order were the four leading exporters during 1934. Germany's exports declined compared with last year, while those of France and the United Kingdom increased slightly. United States exports increased from $13,780,000 in 1933 to $15,805,000 in 1934, a substantially greater gain than made by France or the United Kingdom.

## Better Showing For Maine Central Road

PORTLAND, Me., March 28 (AP)—The Maine Central Railroad reported today it earned a net income of $13,660 in February as compared with a deficit of $174,657 in the like month in 1934.

Operating revenues for the month amounted to $1,089,501 contrasted with $848,715 in February a year ago, while expenses were $781,080 compared with $745,663 in the corresponding period in 1934.

The road reported a sharp increase of 32 per cent in freight revenues for the month and a 9 per cent increase in passenger revenues as compared with February, 1934.

## Business Conditions Continue Irregular

With only a few lines showing improvement, business conditions continue irregular, according to the First National Bank of Boston. Sentiment is still very conservative in view of the economic and political cross-currents both here and abroad.

A 10 per cent increase is indicated in industrial production for the first quarter of 1935 as compared with the corresponding period of 1934. It is likely that the peak of activity has been reached for this season, says the bank, and the trend will be downward for the next few months.

## Dividend Declarations

Canada Dry Ginger Ale declared a dividend of 10 cents, payable April 20 to stock of record April 8.

The Vanadium Alloys Steel Company declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable April 10 to stock of record April 1.

The Link Belt Company authorized another dividend of 15 cents on the common, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

The American Thermos Bottle Company declared a dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable April 10 to stock of record April 1. It was stated that the common is not being placed on a regular dividend basis.

The William Wrigley Jr. Company declared six monthly dividends of 25 cents each, payable May 1, June 1, July 1, Aug. 1, Sept. 2 and Oct. 1 to stock of record April 20, May 20, June 20, July 20, Aug. 20 and Sept. 20, respectively.

The United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company declared a quarterly dividend of $1 a share on the common and the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent (87½ cents) on the preferred, both payable April 15 to stock of record April 5.

## [San] Francisco Bonds Offered

[SAN] FRANCISCO, March 28—A new issue of [illegible],000,000 City & County of San Francisco [illegible] per cent water distribution bonds is [being] offered by a banking group comprising [th]e Anglo California National Bank of [San Fr]ancisco, Schaumburg, Rebhann & [illegible] Kelley, Richardson & Co., Inc., Mer[cantile] Commerce Bank & Trust Company, [illegible] Dickey Company, Minneapolis, the [First] National Bank of Saint Louis. [The bo]nds are priced to yield from 0.40 [per cen]t to 3.10 per cent for maturities [ranging] from Dec. 1, 1935 to Dec. 1, 1963.

## [Chi]cago Union Station Bonds

[Special] from Monitor Financial Bureau

[NEW Y]ORK, March 28—Kuhn, Loeb & [Co., Lee] Higginson Corporation, Brown [Harriman] & Co., Inc., and associates are [offering] today $16,000,000 Chicago Union [Station C]ompany first mortgage 4 per cent [bonds, se]ries D, due July 1, 1963, at 101 [illegible] and accrued interest, at which [price the] bonds will yield 3.94 per cent [to] maturity.

## Inventory Values Up as Commodity Prices Increase

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, March 28—A marked increase in dollar value of inventories of industrial corporations last year was caused by generally rising prices during 1934, according to Standard Statistics Company.

In the case of 97 industrials for which complete balance sheet figures at the end of 1934 are available, the gain in inventories amounted to 13.5 per cent. This closely approximates the gain of 13 per cent during the year in the Standard Statistics Company index of commodity prices, and indicates that a relatively small increase in actual inventories occurred, despite a higher rate of industrial activity than in 1933.

A moderate increase in net working capital (less than 1 per cent) and a substantial decrease in cash were the other outstanding features of the year-end condition statements. Greatest decreases in cash were shown by the food, tobacco, chemical and fertilizer groups, which reported compensating larger investments in inventories. In the case of the tobacco group, a further reason for the cash decline was payment of dividends in excess of earnings.

Net working capital of the group was reduced moderately although the individual companies remained in strong financial condition. The decline in cash and working capital of the automobile companies is accounted for by Chrysler's retirement of approximately $10,000,000 of its funded debt and by the deficit operations of smaller companies.

Apparently, industrial corporations have found it either not possible or not necessary to strengthen their cash resources. They have been able to maintain working capital, however, and have been forced to increase investment in inventories to maintain physical volume of inventories at adequate levels.

## Radio in Syria Becoming Increasingly Popular

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DAMASCUS, Syria, March 28—Since the establishment of a broadcasting station in Cairo last year, radio has become increasingly popular in Syria, according to the U. S. Vice-Consul here.

Many residents of the country, it is pointed out, particularly Moslems, not greatly interested in world events, have welcomed the opportunity of receiving news of the Arab world, as well as speeches, music and more especially religious talks in their own language.

The number of receiving sets in use in Syria has increased from approximately 4500 units in February, 1934, to 6500 units at the present time. This increase of 2000 sets, the report states, is considered notable in a country of only 3,100,000 persons of which 500,000 are desert nomads and which contains no broadcasting station.

## Ford Motor Co. Dividend

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as depositary, has been informed by cable from London of the declaration by Ford Motor Company, Ltd., of a dividend of 5 per cent less British income tax for the year ended Dec. 31, 1934. The payment date for this dividend distribution to the registered holders of American depositary receipts issued by Guaranty Trust Company of New York for the ordinary registered shares of Ford Motor Company cannot be established until the London payment date has been announced by the company.

## American Water Works

Consolidated net income of the American Water Works and Electric Company, Inc., for the year ended Jan. 31, 1935, after all charges, including reserves, was $2,928,574. This is equivalent, after preferred dividends, to 99 cents a share on the 1,741,008 shares of common stock outstanding at Jan. 31, 1935, after excluding 9880 shares held in the system. For the year ended Jan. 31, 1934, consolidated net income, after similar charges, amounted to $3,485,990, which, after preferred dividends, was equivalent to $1.29 a share on the 1,748,129 shares of common stock which were then outstanding, after excluding 2759 shares held in the system.

## Another Sharp Drop In Belgian Belga

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Trading in the Belgian belga was almost at a standstill in the New York foreign exchange markets today. Initial transactions were made at 21.00, off a full cent from yesterday's close.

The action of the Belgian Government in ordering Bourses to remain closed for three days came as a surprise to banking circles, notwithstanding the fact that some such action had been forecast by the erratic fluctuations of the belga for more than a week past.

Devaluation of the currency has been accepted as a foregone conclusion for some time but opinion has been divided as to the amount it will be reduced.

Pressure against the gold bloc currences, especially the belga, became pronounced during the morning and there was a consequent rush to buy British pounds. However, there was a slight reaction in the afternoon in the belief that the closing of the bourses would halt the rush of speculative selling and the belga recovered from a low of 24 to the pound to close at 23 as compared with yesterday's close of 22.38 to the pound.

The United States dollar lost 13-16 cent to the pound, closing at $4.80¼ to the pound as compared with yesterday's close of $4.79 7-16. The opening was at $4.79½.

The French franc closed at 72.93 to the pound as compared with yesterday's close of 72.80.

AMSTERDAM, March 28 (AP)—The closing of Belgian bourses today weakened the belga to 29¾ to the guilder, after which it recovered to 30¼, due to a belief in monetary circles that the Belgian Government's measure will have a reassuring influence by preventing destructive speculative action.

The United States dollar was quoted at $1.48 to the guilder. Business on the Amsterdam stock exchange was restricted but prices were fairly steady.

## Bond Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

[illegible]

## Allegheny Corporation

[illegible]

## St. Paul Road's Financing

[illegible]

## Cotton Prices Rally

[illegible]

## Wool Top Futures

[illegible]

b—Bid.

## Bright Prospec[ts] On Pacific Co[ast] For Agricult[ure]

### Also Outlook for Lives[tock] Raising Is Best in Many Years

SAN FRANCISCO, March [28]—Business activity in Californi[a] estimated as "fair" by author[ities] in seven widely separated po[ints] throughout the State and as "g[ood]" in the great Santa Clara Va[lley] fruit-growing region, according [to] the March Business Outlook co[m]piled by the Wells Fargo Bank [&] Union Trust Co. of San Francisco.

Several major factors in coast [ac]tivity point toward a continuation [of] the improvement noticed in rece[nt] months. Prospects for agricultu[re] and livestock raising in the comi[ng] season are the best in many years [as] a result of uncommonly heavy, wel[l] distributed, and timely rainfall, com[bined] with favorable temperatures.

Marked increases during 1934 [in] the value of livestock on Californi[a] farms are shown by the official an[nual] inventory on Jan. 1, 1935, whil[e] livestock prices since Jan. 1 have in[creased] sharply.

Sales of construction steel on the Pacific coast in February were greater than those of January and are reported to have been more than double those of February, 1934. Pay rolls within the State in February rose approximately 12 per cent above those of one year ago.

## Money Markets

[illegible]

## Foreign Exchange Rates

[illegible]

## Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

[illegible]

## Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

[illegible]

Commerce and Finance • **Chamberlain Sees No Basis Yet for Currency Stabilization** • Business and Industry

# Aid for Insurance Firms in Default Proposed in Bill

## Amendment to Bankruptcy Act Is Put Forward by G. S. Van Schaick

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, March 28—A proposed amendment to the National Bankruptcy Act, designed to provide uniform, nation-wide legal procedure for the liquidation or reorganization of delinquent insurance corporations, was made public today by G. S. Van Schaick, State Superintendent of Insurance.

He proposes in substance to combine the beneficial uniformity of procedure which can be obtained only under the National Bankruptcy Act with the long-established practice of having the affairs of the companies administered by the state insurance departments through an expert staff of salaried employees in lieu of costly and inefficient private receiverships discarded in this State more than 25 years ago.

**Frequent Conflicts**

From his wide experience in administering a major share of insurance company liquidations and reorganizations growing out of the depression, Mr. Van Schaick has found that under the confusions and limitation of the present system conflicts over jurisdiction between state and federal courts are frequent and result in delay and waste of assets.

"Briefly, the provisions of the amendment are as follows:

Jurisdiction would be given to one federal court. Application would be made to this court by petition of the state insurance commissioner for an order directing the insurance company to show cause why a liquidation or rehabilitation order should not be granted. Upon the signing of the order the court would have exclusive jurisdiction over the insurer and all of its property wherever located. This move would bar the dissipation of assets which now frequently takes place when creditors in other states attach local assets or institute expensive local receivership proceedings.

**Powers of Liquidator**

The plan then provides that the insurance commissioner of the home state of the company or of certain other states would be named as statutory liquidator. In the event that such officials refuse to serve, the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States would be appointed.

The plan provides for preferences in the distribution of assets in this order:

1. Wages up to $600 actually owing to clerical employees of the delinquent company.
2. Compensation claims payable to workmen.
3. Federal, state or city taxes.
4. Claims of the Federal Government.
5. Claims of all other creditors.

Superintendent Van Schaick's plan also makes provision for the review of proposals for reorganization of the company, if that is possible. These must be acceptable to the court and two-thirds of the creditors.

# U. S. and Canadian Wheat Exports Drop During Week

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

New York, March 28—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended March 23, totaled 2,255,264 bushels, as compared with 2,936,566 bushels in the previous week and 3,312,665 bushels in the corresponding week of last year.

For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 112,110,941 bushels, as against 152,240,939 bushels for the like period a year ago.

# Argentina Plans To Enlarge Its Cotton Acreage

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BUENOS AIRES, March 28—A campaign to increase the production of cotton is being organized here, due to the prospects for steadily expanding exports. The Argentine Japanese Chamber of Commerce yesterday spoke of the imminent possibility of substantial Japanese purchases of the staple and of the desirability of enlarging the output.

A general increase in the area planted is looked for, especially as the Banco de la Nacion has announced new loan facilities under which it will lend up to 50,000 pesos (about $17,000 at the official rate of exchange) to producers, dealers and ginners of cotton, offering 70 per cent of the market value on terminal market stocks.

Although the average yield for 1933-34 was only 640 pounds per acre, as compared with the previous average of 724 pounds per acre, the area planted was easily a high record and the total production was 155,236 tons against the previous high of 124,000 tons. Exports to date amount to 4738 bales, as compared with 1143 bales at this time last year.

American textile interests are building a large factory in a near-by suburb for the manufacture of high grade cotton goods with domestic cotton. This factory will be fitted with the most modern American machinery and is to be completed in July of this year. It will give employment to about 600 workers. Another thousand workers are to be employed on completion of the new rayon factory which is being built with 25,000,000 pesos (about $8,300,000) of American, British and French capital. This plant is to be in operation about the end of the year.

The expansion of the cotton industry is a reflection of a general industrial movement in Argentina. It is expected that the forthcoming industrial census will reveal the startling proportions of Argentina's recent industrial expansion. There has been an influx of foreign capital tempted by the favorable exchange situation and the social and political stability of the country.

# Rise of 2.4 P. C. In Unemployment During February

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, March 28 — There were 9,898,000 workers unemployed during February, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. This is a decrease of 242,000, or 2.4 per cent, compared with January, but an increase of 25,000, or 0.2 per cent, over February, 1934.

From January to February, 1935, the decreases in unemployment, by industrial groups, were: manufacturing and mechanical industries, 240,000; domestic and personal service, 36,000; mining, 5000; miscellaneous industry, 8000. Unemployment in trade showed an increase of 11,000, and transportation, 10,000.

Compared with February, 1934, unemployment in February, 1935, declined 7.9 per cent in mining, 7 per cent in domestic and personal service, 6.5 per cent in trade, 4.3 per cent in manufacturing and mechanical industries, and 1.7 per cent in miscellaneous industries. In transportation, however, unemployment rose 4.1 per cent. The Conference Board's allowance of 320,000 for the net annual increase of gainful workers available for employment brought the estimate of total unemployment to a point slightly over the level of February, 1934.

The following table prepared by the Conference Board shows the number of unemployed workers in the various industrial groups in February, 1934; January, 1935, and February, 1935.

| Industrial group | Feb., 1934 | †Jan., 1935 | ‡Feb., 1935 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Unemployed | | |
| Mining | 454,000 | 424,000 | 418,000 |
| Manufacturing and mechanical | 3,788,000 | 3,864,000 | 3,624,000 |
| Transportation | 1,355,000 | 1,400,000 | 1,411,000 |
| Trade | 1,148,000 | 1,063,000 | 1,074,000 |
| Domestic and personal service | 990,000 | 957,000 | 921,000 |
| Industry not specified | 495,000 | 494,000 | 487,000 |
| *Other industries | 296,000 | 298,000 | 296,000 |
| †All industries | 8,525,000 | 8,498,000 | 8,230,000 |
| Allowance for new workers since 1930 census | 1,348,000 | 1,642,000 | 1,668,000 |
| Total unemployed | 9,873,000 | 10,140,000 | 9,898,000 |

*This group includes agriculture, forestry and fishing, public service, and professional service. The numbers given are the unemployed workers in 1930, satisfactory data being unavailable from which later changes in unemployment can be computed. †Industrial classification includes 3,188,000 listed as unemployed in census of April, 1930. ‡Revised.

# Canadian Building Increases in 1934

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO, March 28—Total construction for 1934 for the Dominion of Canada amounted to $125,811,500, as compared with $97,289,800, according to MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., of Toronto. The total for 1932 was $132,872,400. Increased construction activity reflects better business conditions, and it is expected that construction for 1935 will show a decided increase over 1934. Proposed or contemplated construction for 1934 amounted to $247,439,400, as compared with $213,645,600 for 1933.

Building permits issued at the city hall, Toronto, for the year 1934 amounted to $7,386,000, or an increase of $3,094,333 over the 1933 total of $4,291,667.

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# Belgium Orders Bourses Closed For Three Days

## Government to Clarify Perplexing Financial Situation—Devaluation Seen

BRUSSELS, Belgium, March 28 (AP)—The Government today ordered the Belgian bourses to remain closed for the next three days, beginning today.

The order was published in a special edition of the Official Gazette. There will be no quotations of foreign exchange in the country during the period the bourses are closed.

**Devaluation Program Seen**

Closing of the bourses was the Government's first open step to clarify the country's perplexing financial situation.

The general view expressed in financial quarters is that a devaluation program will be announced at a joint convocation of Parliament tomorrow.

The inclusion of Socialists in the newly created cabinet of Premier Paul Van Zeeland is regarded as settling the devaluation issue and leaving open only the question of the amount and whether the belga will continue to be linked with the gold bloc or join the sterling ranks.

It was announced at the Ministry of Finance that no statement on devaluation policy would be made until the ministerial declaration is issued by Premier Van Zeeland.

A small committee of cabinet members was in session to discuss the terms of this declaration which it is expected will be definitely adopted at a meeting of the Government tonight. The declaration will be presented to the Chamber for discussion tomorrow.

Immediately after the Government discloses its program, it will introduce two bills, one of which will be a monetary measure fixing the percentage of devaluation. The second bill is expected to seek extensive powers for one year to enable the Government to pursue a policy of guided economy somewhat after the methods of President Roosevelt.

**Liberals Against Devaluation**

Although the stock exchange was closed, banks remained opened and were allowed to buy small sums of sterling at yesterday's official rate of 102.65 francs to the pound. They were prohibited from selling foreign currencies.

The Government issued restrictions requiring special licenses for transportation of gold by rail, air, motor or post.

An indication of the opposition Premier Van Zeeland is likely to encounter if he proposes devaluation was seen in an announcement by the permanent committee of the Liberal Party that it had instructed its members to support the new Government if its program includes maintenance of the franc at its present gold parity.

It was emphasized in official circles that closing of the bourses was decided upon solely to prevent speculation and that there was no sign of a financial panic anywhere in the country.

LONDON, March 28 (AP)—Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, making a statement in the House of Commons today a few hours after the closing of all Belgian markets in widespread anticipation of inflationary action in Belgium, declined to hold out any hope for international currency stabilization.

"I am not aware," he said, "of any steps which could at this moment be taken by the Government to establish a common monetary standard."

While no mention was made of the latest developments in Belgium, he was pressed for a further statement in view of the recent decline of British foreign trade with the countries remaining on the gold standard.

The Chancellor replied: "It is not a question of how much distress of trade occurs but of when conditions are such at which action could be taken."

# Bank Stockholders Sue RFC and Dawes

CHICAGO, March 28 (AP)—Charges of "illegal practices and juggling of accounts" were leveled today against the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, former Vice President Charles G. Dawes and other directors of the old Central Republic Trust Company.

The allegations were set forth in a bill filed in behalf of four stockholders of the bank, replying to a suit instituted recently by the RFC in Federal Court to collect $30,000,000 of a $90,000,000 loan made to the old "Dawes" bank.

The Cross bill, filed late yesterday, alleged that Mr. Dawes, the other directors and the RFC acted "in concert" to divert assets of the Central Republic to the recently organized City National Bank and Trust Company to the detriment of the Central Republic's creditors and stockholders.

At least part of a $50,000,000 loan, authorized by the RFC in October, 1932, the bill says, was never paid to the Central Republic but was handed over to the new institution which took over the deposit liabilities of the old bank.

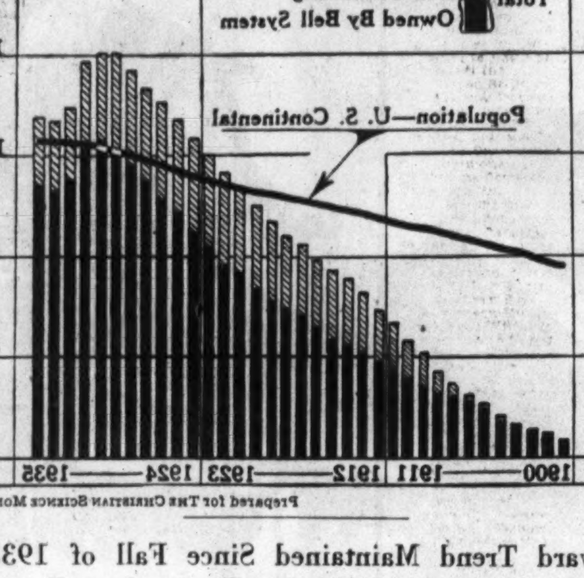
# Retail Business Failures Rise in Week of March 21

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, March 28—There was a rise in the number of business failures in the United States for the week ended March 21. The total reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., was 240, compared with 232 in the preceding week and 236 a year ago.

Retail failures rose to 154, against 145 a week earlier and an increase of six insolvencies was shown for the manufacturing group. Wholesalers declined to 15 from 18 in the previous week, while the number of other commercial failures fell to 16 from 20.

# Telephones in Service Continue To Record Successive Increases




Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

## Upward Trend Maintained Since Fall of 1933—Operations for 1935 Are Expected to Show Moderate Improvement Over Last Year

Reflecting recent business expansion, telephones in service continue to record successive monthly gains, sustaining the trend which started in the fall of 1933.

The Bell System reported a net increase of 37,000 stations in February, as compared with gains of 30,100 and 21,200 in January and December.

Despite indications that trade activity will be somewhat lower in the second quarter, telephone traffic should be fairly well sustained.

For the full year 1935, operations are expected to show moderate improvement over 1934.

# The World's Business

## Do We Want a Stable Price Level?

THE new banking bill in connection with which Gov. Marriner S. Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board is giving such interesting evidence before the House Committee on Banking and Currency is destined to "provide for the sound, effective and uninterrupted operation of the banking system, and for other purposes." Such an objective is not very enlightening. People want to endow the new set-up in the Federal Reserve System with a social responsibility as well as a purely banking mandate. Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip is one of those critics. Leaving aside his objection to the type of mechanism, he would make the "other purposes" read: "and to maintain a stable price level," or the purchasing power of the consumer's dollar.

This is not a new idea. When the bill creating the Federal Reserve System was under discussion in 1913, the two policies laid down for its guidance were the accommodation of business and commerce and the stabilization of the price level. The latter injunction, however, was eliminated prior to enactment. It was felt that the relation between money and the price level was insufficiently understood. This was one reason for striking out the price objective. Another was that central money control was a new venture in the United States. Why, then, saddle an experimental authority with another job before its monetary control wings had been tested and one, moreover, which you did not know was within its capabilities?

Since 1913 more and more people have felt that the supply and use of money is the controlling element in the ups and downs of the commodity price level. The recruits come from the army of victims of falling prices. They are men like the fellow who is helping me with my garden. In 1929 he built a house at top prices. In 1932 he had to sell it for $4000 less than it cost him. He would be a firm believer in stability of the price level, because this would be an insurance of at least a return on his labor. It is from such experiences that the agitation has developed to saddle the price-stabilizing responsibility on the likeliest body to be connected with the price level. That body is the agency that controls more than any other the flow and price of money available to the business community—the Federal Reserve System, or the bankers' bank. In recent years the agitation has produced two price stabilization bills in Congress. One was the Goldsborough bill, the other the Strong bill; but both failed of enactment.

Now the Federal Reserve officials are not as confident as the price stabilizers

(a) that by any of its actions it could keep the commodity price level steady.

(b) that, even granted that it had the power, the stabilization of the price level is desirable.

As for (a), in the tenth annual report of the Federal Reserve Board, we read this: "Price fluctuations proceed from a great variety of causes, most of which lie outside the range of influence of the credit system. No credit system could undertake to perform the function of regulating credit by reference to prices without failing in the endeavor." In short, the job is impossible, said the money pundits.

The Reserve officials thus have tried to stave off the responsibility which the price stabilizers would saddle upon them.

Federal Reserve officials, however, "protest too much." They know that money policy is all powerful in connection with the commodity price level. Witness the following colloquy between Representative Williamson and Benjamin Strong, former governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, back in 1926:

Mr. Williamson. Do you think that the Federal Reserve Board could, as a matter of fact, stabilize price level to a greater extent than they have in the past by giving greater expansion to market operations and restriction or extension of credit facilities?

Governor Strong. I personally think that the administration of the Federal Reserve System since the reaction of 1921 has been just as nearly directed as reasonably human wisdom could direct it toward that very object.

That seemed like a tacit admission of Federal Reserve power to accomplish price stabilization through its monetary control.

What does Governor Eccles think? In spite of persistent questions at the recent House hearings, he sidestepped any claim that the Federal Reserve System could control the price level. What he was anxious to impress upon the committee was the second point mentioned above, namely, that it would be unwise, even if it were possible, to have a stable price level. He agreed that perhaps there ought to be given to the Federal Reserve Board a social responsibility as well as a banking mandate. But, in his opinion, the responsibility should be to try to preserve "stable business conditions and full employment." This seemed to him of more importance than a stable price level. He disagreed with those price-stabilizers who contend that a stable price level is the one means for insuring stable business and full employment.

I am inclined to agree with Governor Eccles. Much benefit as a stable price level would afford, it might disguise many economic maladjustments, which in the end would break through any scheme for a stable price level. The price level in Britain, for instance, was stable from 1931 to 1934. But the amount of its unemployed fluctuated considerably. Sweden is often cited as an example of a country which has reached stable conditions through a stable price level. This example is the more interesting because in September, 1931, the Riksbank (the equivalent of the Federal Reserve System) was given a specific mandate "to preserve the internal purchasing power of the krona in the hands of the consumers." In other words, it holds precisely the mandate with which some legislators would endow the Federal Reserve Board. But what do we find? In Sweden the volume of industrial production (as good an index of conditions as any) varied as follows:

| | Sweden | U. S. A. | Germany | France |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 1931 | 90 | 69 | 71 | 94 |
| Sept. 1932 | 82 | 60 | 60 | 74 |
| Mch. 1933 | 86 | 54 | 65 | 83 |
| Oct. 1933 | 89 | 70 | 72 | 87 |

That table shows almost as many ups and downs in economic conditions in Sweden as other countries have experienced. In such circumstances a stable price level is almost meaningless.

But the best example of the social instability which might be in operation behind the facade of a stable price level is prosperity America. The United States had a stable price level during the entire boom era. In terms of 1926 prices, the average of the 784 commodities selected by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reads:

| | Per Cent |
|---|---|
| 1921 | 97.6 |
| 1922 | 96.7 |
| 1923 | 100.6 |
| 1924 | 98.1 |
| 1925 | 103.5 |
| 1926 | 100.0 |
| 1927 | 95.4 |
| 1928 | 96.7 |
| 1929 | 95.3 |

This was a fair achievement of price stability. Yet these nine years were piling up so many gross maladjustments that the economic system came close to collapse when they broke over the heads of the American people.

H. B. E.

# Retail Business Throughout U. S. Generally Good

## Commerce Department Says Late Easter a Factor—South Does Well

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—A generally favorable picture of national retail business conditions, but with some dark spots preventing anything like a uniformly rosy view, was reported yesterday by Secretary Roper.

The report was made on the basis of the first weekly "spot check" of Commerce Department experts stationed in 28 important cities.

The voluminous summary declared retail trade conditions in most of the sections were "encouraging," but that the lateness of the Easter season was a retarding influence in a number of places."

**Motor Sales Hold Up**

"Sales of automobiles continued at high levels. Reports of increased employment were noted in many cities, the report said.

"Less favorable factors" were noted for the wholesale trade.

"The real estate situation was for the most part quiet, although in a number of places considerable activity was indicated in repairs and alterations to existing properties," the report continued.

"Somewhat increased industrial activity in Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Detroit was shown. . . . Shoe manufacturing industries were shown to be about 10 per cent ahead of last year.

"The situation on the Pacific coast was in many respects unfavorable, although in California it was indicated that the tourist trade is reaching favorable proportions."

Strikes were listed as among unfavorable factors in the coast situation.

"The principal southern cities gave indications of favorable conditions, while many districts reported encouraging outlooks for agricultural products," the report said.

**Cities Give Report**

Briefly the conditions as reported in each city follow:

New York—"General trade conditions in New York area moderately satisfactory."

Philadelphia—"General business conditions for the Philadelphia area during the week healthy."

Chicago—"Gradual pickup Easter trade noted."

Detroit—"Retail trade equal to year ago."

Boston—"Retail trade in general decidedly off."

Cleveland—"Retail trade continues to lag because of late Easter."

Pittsburgh—"Retail trade gradually increasing although lagging behind same period last year, due to late Easter."

San Francisco—"General retail trade below expectations, with department store sales about even."

Los Angeles—"Weekly index off from 69.54 to 68.43."

Seattle—"Retail business slightly off."

Portland, Ore.—"Recovery progress this area materially retarded by condition export trade lumber, grain and flour."

St. Louis—"Special department store sales push retail trade up 10 to 12 per cent over March, 1934."

Kansas City—"Retail and wholesale business up over previous week."

Minneapolis-St. Paul—"Rural retail trade shows steady increase."

Cincinnati—"Department store sales 10 per cent higher than corresponding week last year."

Buffalo—"Clearing house figures show increase of $800,000 from like week in 1934, bank debits an increase of $2,500,000."

New Orleans—"Retail trade in better class stores up 10 per cent over like week last year, with good Easter business in prospect."

Memphis—"Retail sales in local department stores better than this time last year."

Atlanta—"Retail trade up 5 per cent over previous week but lagging behind like period last year by 15 per cent due to late Easter."

Birmingham—"Noticeable improvement in remodeling and reconditioning business properties."

Louisville—"Retail business up 10 per cent over like week last year."

Jacksonville—"Retail sales showed slight gain."

Denver—"Retail trade continues active."

Dallas—"Wholesale trade general lines running somewhat behind last year."

Houston—"Retail business somewhat retarded in apparels due to late Easter."

Norfolk—"Retail department store sales slightly ahead of last week but behind like period last year."

Charleston, S. C.—"Retail sales increased due to several thousand tourists visiting city during garden season and annual azalea festival."

Wilmington—"Retail merchants anticipate good business due to late Easter."

# Cash Dividends Paid In '34 Decline 31 P. C.

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, March 28—Further light has been shed on the question of the trend of dividend payments since 1926 by the publication by Moody's Investors Service of the record of cash dividends paid by 546 large corporations from 1926 to 1934.

This compilation, composed of identical companies whose aggregate market value is more than 90 per cent of the total market value of all common stocks on the New York Stock Exchange, showed that cash dividends paid on common stocks in 1934 were 31 per cent smaller than in 1926 and 53 per cent below the peak reached in 1930.

"The total amount of common cash dividend paid by these companies in 1926 was $1,600,000,000," says Moody's. "By 1930, which year saw the peak of cash dividend disbursements, cash payments had risen to $2,300,000,000, a gain of 46.2 per cent. In 1934 cash dividends paid by these same companies fell to $1,100,000,000, a decline of 31 per cent from 1926 and of 53 per cent from 1930."

# Marine Corporation Begun By Mexican Government

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEXICO, D. F.—Ministry of Communications has announced formation of a merchant marine corporation, capitalized at 7,000,000 pesos, of which the Government will hold 51 per cent and the remainder will be sold to firms and individuals conducting coastwise transport operations.

The action is significant in that it marks another field into which the Government enters as a direct industrial or commercial participant.

# Kansas Dust Storms Cause Severe Damage to the Winter Wheat Crop

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MANHATTAN, Kan.—Continued wind and dust storms in central and western Kansas have caused severe damage to the winter wheat crop, which is in need of moisture and favorable growing conditions.

Reports from Russell, Great Bend, and Dodge City tell of much more serious conditions and describe the dust storms of this spring as the worst in the memories of the oldest settlers. Wheat in Russell County has been seriously damaged and some of it destroyed. It is too dry in this area to plant oats, barley or other spring crops. Growing wheat in Barton County has also been damaged, according to a reliable report from Great Bend. The air is filled with dust, and has been for nearly a week.

These dust storms cover a wide area and have reduced the already meager crop prospects of southwest Kansas as much as 50 per cent, according to a well-posted grain man in Dodge City.

No spring planting has been done in Ford County due to soil blowing, and one has to be an optimist to expect Kansas to produce any more wheat than was harvested last year, about 78,000,000 bushels, a very short crop.

Governor Alf Landon of Kansas has conferred with F. D. Farrell, president of Kansas State College, and soil experts on plans for reducing the danger of and damage from soil blowing. Federal relief funds may be used in some of this work.

Counties in western Kansas have ordered farmers to run lister furrows at intervals through the fields that are blowing or likely to blow.

The present dry spell and wind-dust storms are calling attention to the need of getting some of the war and post-war wheat acres back to native grass. This is hard to do, but recent introductions of grasses from arid regions of U. S. S. R., made by the United States Department of Agriculture hold out some promise to agronomists and farmers in the Southwest.

# More Financing Is Seen From Success Of Swift Co. Issue

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, March 28—The successful marketing of the bond issue of $43,000,000 of Swift & Co., publicly offered for the first time yesterday, is looked upon as a favorable omen for increased financing in the near future by financial interests in Wall Street.

Salomon Brothers & Hutzler, underwriters for the issue, closed the books on the offering shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday. Purchasers of the bonds were mostly banks, insurance companies and other institutional investors.

Before the end of the week the total major pieces of new financing is scheduled to exceed $150,000,000 for the first time since the third week of June, 1931. Besides the Swift issue, this total includes the $34,000,000 Port of New York Authority issue, which has been marketed this week; the $45,000,000 Pacific Gas & Electric issue, which is being publicly offered today; and the $16,000,000 Chicago Union Station bond issue.

Most of the new bonds are refunding operations, not involving new money, which bears out the Street's contention that there will be a considerable amount of such operations.


# Is Vivisection Inhumane?

## A Debate

"Yes"—Irene Castle McLaughlin
"No"—Ragna B. Eskil

IN THE current issue of The FORUM two sincere, informed, and thoughtful women present both sides of a vital question.

This discussion of vivisection is typical of The FORUM'S policy of regarding its readers as grown up, civilized people, capable of making up their own minds. To that end, the magazine provides authentic information and various points of view.

The range of subject matter discussed in The FORUM is almost unlimited—international and national problems, science, economics, human behavior, education—all are grist to its mill. A glance at the contents of the April issue will give you some idea of the magazine's variety and vigor.

Will you accept a special introductory offer at half price? The coupon below entitles you to six months of stimulating reading for only one dollar. Mail it at once to be sure of reading—

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C.S.M.3-28

# The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

## A Stargazer Triumphs Over Ignorance

### Galileo Galilei

By Ethel Munro Goss

THAT the earth moves around the sun, instead of standing still, as it appears to do, is a fact which is accepted today without question. But only a few centuries ago this fact was bitterly disputed, even by so-called learned men. Three centuries ago, in 1633, a gray-haired scholar, a native of Italy, was forced to kneel before an ecclesiastical court, and swear that his teachings regarding the earth's motion, were false, and that they contradicted the Scriptures.

The great astronomer, Galileo, was found guilty of believing "the false doctrine taught by many that the sun was the center of the universe and immovable, that the earth moved and had a diurnal motion."

Exhausted by an unjust examination, and threatened with torture, his fears overcame his loyalty to his convictions, and he signed a document in which he swore "entirely to abandon the false opinion that the sun was the center of the universe and immovable and that the earth was not the center of the same, and that it moved, and that I was neither to hold, defend nor teach in any manner whatsoever either orally or in writing the said false doctrine . . . I Galileo Galilei have abjured as above with my own hand."

**"But It Does Move"**

Tradition says that as Galileo rose from his knees, he muttered, the words "Eppure si muove" (But it does move). No one doubts that the rebellious words were in his thought, but it is unlikely that he uttered them at that time, surrounded as he was by hostility and suspicion.

It was Copernicus who, about 90 years before, had proved that the earth actually moved around the sun. For about thirteen hundred years before this time, the world had accepted the theory advanced by Ptolemy and since called the Ptolemaic theory, that the sun moved round the earth.

But although Copernicus revealed the true facts about the earth's motion, centuries passed before it was accepted as true. Copernicus revealed himself as a great thinker who looked beyond the appearances of things, and grasped somewhat the reality of the unseen. His book, "Concerning the Revolutions of the Heaven by Bodies," was the herald of a great advance in science and mathematics. But it took many centuries to persuade men that the earth was a sphere, and that it was a planet moving around the sun.

Galileo was one of those who accepted the teachings of Copernicus, and he greatly strengthened them through his experiments and discoveries and especially by his famous telescope. While a professor at the University of Padua, he heard of a telescope which had been invented in Holland, and he set to work to make one for himself. When he turned his telescope toward the starry heavens, with the knowledge which he already possessed, he made such marvelous new discoveries that he and his telescope became famous all over the continent of Europe and in England.

He discovered through his telescope that there were four small satellites revolving round the planet Jupiter. He also discovered that the planet Venus had "phases," that is to say, she changed her apparent shape just as the moon does.

These discoveries were made in the years 1609-1611, and proved Copernicus's theory to be the true one. Today through our enlarged modern telescopes we gaze with awe at the wonders revealed, some of which Galileo never dreamed of.

**A Stupendous Discovery**

But what a moment it must have been to Galileo when he gazed for the first time at the satellites revolving round Jupiter, and realized that they had been there for endless aeons, waiting for such an observer. For there in the heavens hung a miniature star system, the study of which enabled men, year after year, to formulate the laws of motion.

Galileo himself probably did not realize what far-reaching discoveries he was making. He wrote to a friend: "I am at present staying at Venice for the purpose of getting printed some observations which I have been making on the celestial bodies by means of a telescope which I have, and being infinitely amazed thereat, so do I give infinite thanks to God, who has been pleased to make me the first observer of marvelous things unrevealed to bygone ages."

His discoveries created great excitement in the learned world. His lectures were given at the University of Padua, before he was indicted for teaching dangerous doctrine. A great many of his hearers were convinced, but many still clung to the old beliefs.

About the year 1615, a decree was passed in Italy which prohibited the publishing of any books upholding the Copernican theory, and Galileo was denounced as unorthodox. He continued, however, with his experiments and discoveries, and in 1632 he finished his famous book, "Dialogue of Galileo Galilei on the Two Great Systems of the World, the Ptolemaic and the Copernican." It was regarded with grave suspicion by the ecclesiastical authorities, and within two years was prohibited. A friend wrote to him at this time: "Philosophize comfortably in your bed and let the stars alone. Let fools be fools, let the ignorant plume themselves on their ignorance. Why should you court martyrdom for the sake of winning them from their folly?"

**Galileo's Books**

But though he refused martyrdom, and publicly denied what he had proved to be true, he kept on with his discoveries, and sent his books to Holland to be printed. These books laid the foundations for the modern study of physical science.

Galileo had many notable visitors at his home in Arcetri. One of these visitors was John Milton, who mentions in one of his writings of having visited Galileo, and of talking to him about his discoveries.

To such a thinker as Galileo, the disappointment which he endured through having his works prohibited, and his teaching banned, was probably as great a trial as the physical torture which he evaded. He writes, in a fit of despondency, "My name is erased from the book of the living."

But there were moments when he saw more clearly the value of his work and speaks of it thus: "This heaven, this earth, this universe, which I by my marvellous discoveries and clear demonstrations, had enlarged a hundred thousand times beyond the belief of the wise men of bygone ages. . . ."

In spite of the official edicts against him, he enjoyed the homage and affection of many friends and pupils, and his work was respected by many distinguished intellectuals of that day.

Galileo and other scientific observers did much to enlighten the thoughts of men, and to emancipate them from the bondage of superstition. All down the centuries, men have looked up to the sun, moon and stars, and wondered about them.

In bygone ages, they regarded the celestial bodies with superstitious awe, and worshiped them as deities.

Through the observations and discoveries of such men as Galileo, mankind has advanced step by step, out of those superstitions into the realization that the universe is governed by law.

Paul's Photos

Old Houses in Nuremberg, Germany, Mirrored in the Placid Waters of the Pegnitz River.

## Nuremberg by Droshky

THE best formula for seeing the old town of Nuremberg includes a bright day and a droshky. Fortunately there are always several of these spreading, antique vehicles to be found in the cobbled square at the station in this Bavarian town. And the one you will choose is very likely to have a driver who knows every nook and cranny of the cobbled streets and has the determination to take you to all of them.

An old chronicle states that Nuremberg "began to be built on the 3rd of April, on a Tuesday, at 8.57 a. m." This is amusing enough but it is not history, for as a matter of cold fact nobody quite knows when the city was begun—it is so old. It is much better to leave the authorities heartily disagreeing over the question and give oneself up to the ever-present charm of the old houses and the curving bridges over the river Pegnitz.

If you have been fortunate enough to come to the town on a market day you will probably wish to rush right up to the Hauptmarkt. But your driver will never agree to this. He has other plans which include keeping the market for the climax of your journey, and so you will start out very deliberately from the Frauen Thor, one of the many gates in the old wall of the city.

**The Goose-Man**

Outside the wall is the ancient dry moat which has been made into a park and is green with lime and willow trees and bright with flowers. Climbing up the gentle slopes before you are red tiled roofs and gray towers that are much the same as the "Altnürnberg" of the fifteenth century.

Bouncing along over the cobblestones you will be lectured by your driver in a quaint combination of German and outmoded American slang. The streets are narrow and winding and often end in small cobbled courts with fountains. There are solemn, grand ones like the Gothic Schönerbrunnen, and small, gay ones. Of the latter you may especially like the Gänsemännchen, or Goose-man in the Obstmarkt. Here, among the fruit sellers on market days, stands the little bronze man with two fat geese under his arms, just as he is supposed to have come to Nuremberg four centuries ago.

As your driver cramps his wheels to make the awkward turn out of one of these narrow streets you may see the houses in the picture. Leaning over dark, still waters of the Pegnitz they are oddly friendly with their steep tiled roofs and window balconies crowded with blossoming geraniums.

All the houses of this quaint, medieval town seem to lean, and are high gabled and often have bowed windows.

The driver may stop a bit before some of the more noted houses. Certainly before the Albrecht Dürer house with its brown wooden balconies and windows of heavy bottle glass where the famous painter and etcher lived so simply among his fellow craftsmen.

For in the days of the fifteenth century artists regarded themselves merely as successful workmen, and very often expended as much care upon some simple object as upon their greatest work. That is why so much of this town is rich in ornamentation.

**A Medieval Castle**

And you will certainly want to wander up and down the tilting stairways of the Hans Sachs house, where lived the shoemaker's apprentice who found time to become a poet, and was finally immortalized as the "Meistersinger of Nürnberg."

On the highest hill of the town stands the castle, that venerable fortress, whose every pillar and tower is so irrevocably associated with the earliest history of Nuremberg.

By the time you reach the castle you will be so dizzy with having crossed the Pegnitz at a dozen places that you will think the river flows like a corkscrew. But your driver will still take you relentlessly on.

At length he brings you with a great flourish of clattering hoof beats to what he considers the crowning sight of the day—the old market place with its border of ancient houses and Gothic churches and two fountains in its center.

Here you may alight and stumble about over the cobblestones, looking curiously at the flower sellers, admiring their stalls, and, perhaps, thinking up an excuse for prolonging your stay in Nuremberg. E. W. G.

## Chinese Geography

THE geography of China is an interesting and complicated subject. About the time that young George Washington was learning to survey land in the American wilderness 200 years ago, the Chinese Emperor Kien Lung had sent out surveyors to fix the boundaries of his country's 18 provinces.

The surveyors in America had to give names as well as boundaries to the regions they surveyed. The Chinese surveyors, however, were working in areas some of which had been named more than 1000 years before; they were required merely to fix the boundaries for the northern, eastern, central, southern and western provinces.

The old names, translated into English, tell us something about each province or city.

Among the northern provinces, there was Chihli, whose name meant "Direct Rule." Its capital city, Peking—now Peiping—was also the capital of the Empire, and its name meant "Northern Capital." Another famous northern province is Shantung, the birthplace of Confucius and Mencius.

Among the eastern provinces is Kiangsu, whose capital city, Kiangning—now Nanking—was the richest city of olden times. The two central provinces, Hupeh and Hunan, meant "North of the Lakes" and "South of the Lakes." These must have been the very easiest for Chinese boys to learn as they studied for the examinations.

Of the four southern provinces, Kwantung and Kwangsi were very interesting places. Canton, meaning "Broad City," is still the capital of Kwantung. From the days of Marco Polo, the thirteenth century traveler, it was famed as the only province to which foreigners could go. Kwangsi's capital city was Kwei-ling Fu, or "City of the Forest of Cinnamon Trees."

The Province of Shensi, in the western group, was that through which Marco Polo entered China. Szechwan Province owes its name, "The Four Streams," to the four rivers having their sources within its boundaries.

### *Fallen Flower*

A fallen flower I<br>saw flutter back to the branch—<br>a butterfly!

—MORITAKE (1472-1549). Adapted into English by KENNETH W. PORTER.

## Animals' Welfare Week

### A National Demonstration

EVERY year the boys and girls of England pay the boys and girls of America the compliment of following their good example by keeping one week as a special time in which to do something to benefit birds and animals.

The "Week," which takes place between March 24-31 this year, was first observed in England in 1922, when demonstrations were held in a few towns. Today the movement has spread over whole areas, in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, which are being organized under local committees. During the "Week" these areas, as well as other districts, are visited by qualified speakers on the subject; street processions take place; special talks are given in schools and colleges, and animal plays are performed. Some schools organize competitions for essays dealing with animals, and for humane poster drawings, while others institute special libraries.

Here are a few helpful suggestions made by the National Council for Animals' Welfare—organizers of the "Week"—for boys and girls who wish to help the work, not only during the seven days but all through the year:

Only keep pets who can be free, and treat them as friends who can think and feel.

Keep fresh water where thirsty creatures can get it day or night.

Feed and find shelter for any homeless dog or cat.

Ask your friends not to go to see performing or caged animals.

Protect the little sea creatures you find along the coast, and never let anyone take them from their pool homes.

Never allow butterflies to be touched. They are fragile, and easily hurt.

Ask the owners of horses to let them stand in the shade, if possible, during hot weather.

In winter scatter grit or ashes over slippery places to help horses.

Take a busy neighbor's dog out for a run.

Speak for any dog following a cycle or vehicle. They are so devoted they will run through dust and traffic until exhausted.

Speak for any dog kept for long periods on a chain.

When playing with a kitten or puppy be very gentle—remember, being so young, they soon get tired and need plenty of sleep.

Remember that all the wild animal asks is to be left free and happy to live its own life in the woods and fields and forests where it is born.

Do a daily act of love and justice to some creature.

A special feature of this year's "Week" is the work of Nature Study Groups. These groups, which are being formed in schools and by members of the Scout and Guide Movement, under the auspices of the National Council for Animals' Welfare, provide assistance in the study, observation, and recording of natural phenomena.

© Dorien Leigh

Lunch-Time for a Faithful Friend.

### Milk Route

It was a light step he heard<br>As he set the milk cans down<br>Jingling by the porches<br>Of each house in the country town<br>At five o'clock in the morning.<br>Was it the cat under lilacs<br>Watching for bird in the larch?<br>He hoped the bird would take warning.<br>Spring was in the air<br>Like snow water, sharp and clear,<br>Moments to conjure on<br>And dream rather than decide.<br>Was it himself was here<br>Or some other as guide?<br>(Must have a touch of spring fever<br>He'd go for a swim in the river.)<br>Streets in this dreamy light<br>Growing upon the trees,<br>Scents from the gardens bright<br>With hyacinths—early bees.<br>Johnny clucked to the horse, drove away<br>To be in time for a class.<br>Hushed laughter sounded behind,<br>Feet of children running on grass.

LAURA BENET

## Important New Books

A History of Everyday Things in England. Part 4. The Age of Production (1851-1934). Written and illustrated by Marjorie and C. H. B. Quennell. Scribner's. New York. $2.50.

This book is history, yes. But do not run away with the idea that therefore it is just a school book and not the kind you would choose to read for your pleasure. I am supposing, you see, that you have not already discovered that history can be quite fascinating, and also that you have not read the earlier volumes of "A History of Everyday Things in England." If this is the case, here is a book to arouse curiosity and interest and serve as introduction to a new and intimate method of dealing with the facts of earlier days.

The first three volumes of the Quennell's history are already well known in England and this fourth and last volume brings it up to the present day, covering in its stride almost a century (1851-1934). It deals with "The Age of Production," and it is dedicated to three famous Victorian friends: William Morris, poet, architect, designer; Edward Burne-Jones, painter and designer; and Philip Webb, architect, "who more than any other men contributed to the alteration of the appearance of everyday things during the nineteenth century." Clearly the authors are interested in beauty of design. They are themselves artists, and one of the most attractive features of their history is in the illustrations which are to be found on nearly every page.

This volume is largely devoted to picturing the development of the "three great primary trades" during this period, showing how men were fed, housed and clothed. The authors show that man has now invented the most wonderful production plant, but that this has not solved his problem. There remains the problem of the right use of what is produced. In their preface, they invite this present generation of young people to face the issue.

"The real question is—What do we propose to do with the plenty which Providence has placed at our disposal?" says the Prefatory Note. "It is distribution which comes to the fore now.

"If, as Pasteur said, 'the nations will unite, not to destroy, but to build,' then we can very speedily free the world from hunger and want. But if the nations continue to turn their thoughts to destruction, we shall be courting disaster. It will be said of us that we did not know how to build. And our names will be bracketed with the greatest failure in history."

Much of the freshness and originality of this history is no doubt due to the fact that a woman is co-author. Such collaboration is ideal for the purpose, since the woman's point of view has been so largely ignored by historians. She is the natural peacemaker, and in an age like the present, when we are striving to blot out from our future history, and history books, the wars which have played so prominent a part in the past, the woman historian should play a valuable part. It is a happy omen that "A History of Everyday Things in England" is said to have exerted a widespread influence on the teaching of history in that country.

Wild Flowers, by Homer D. House. With 364 Photographs of American Wild Flowers in natural colors. Macmillan. $7.50.

Spring is surely here with this beautiful book. Or, if it seems unaccountably delayed in your part of the country, all you need to do is to storm your school library for a copy of "Wild Flowers," and then spend happy hours with it. For, if you are a lover of wild flowers, its 364 beautiful full-color illustrations will enchant you, and bring more than a breath of spring's magic.

These dainty little sisters of the woods and meadows, so strangely called "wild," are here given the most generous treatment. Many of them have full page (9 in. by 7 in.) portraits in full color, which is certainly a spacious allowance. However, the book is not intended simply as a collection of lovely portraits. It is designed for the botanist, and for utility as well as beauty. If you seriously intend to take up the study of wild flowers as a hobby, it will be well worth your while to secure a copy of your own.

To the botanist, "Wild Flowers" is of special value because the size and color of the illustrations make identification of a species easy. If the index (where both popular and botanical names are recorded) does not serve, he may (when the flower is unknown), by simply turning the pages, come upon the information he seeks.

The Book of Natural Wonders, by Ellison Hawks. Loring and Mussey. New York. $2.

Although this is a book with a special appeal for boys, it will also interest any reader whose curiosity is aroused by the wonders of natural phenomena, and who is in search of a simple, readable explanation of these wonders from the natural scientist's point of view.

The first chapter is a discussion of "The Earth as a Planet," the remaining chapters dealing with such phenomena as rocks, earthquakes, volcanoes, geysers, disappearing islands, etc.

A chapter is devoted to "The Great Deserts of the World," including the Sahara, the Arabian Deserts, the Gobi Desert and Death Valley. Of special interest in this chapter is the account given of those strange "Singing Sands" of which travelers have brought home report from different parts of the world. Of the famous Jebel Nakus, or Hill of the Bell, on the eastern shore of the Red Sea the author writes:

"This musical sand-hill gives out a sound that has been likened to that of a humming top, rising and falling with undulations. To Dr. Seetzen, in 1810, the noise was so loud that the earth seemed to tremble beneath him. Another traveler, in 1830, described the sounds at their commencement as comparable with 'the faint strains of an Aeolian harp when its strings first catch the breeze.'"

AIMEE BURDETT DAWES


MADE - TO - MEASURE
1, 2 and 3-Piece
Coldren KNIT GARMENTS

A fine selection of modern styles in all the gorgeous new materials. Made from yarn to finished product in our own workrooms. Superior in quality and workmanship. Sold only by our trained representatives. Fitted to your individual measure. Prices from $6.95 to $20.95.

Our Guarantee assures you of a dress that will satisfy completely.

Our 1935 expansion program calls for
Additional salesladies
Experienced crew managers
Organized crews
Supervisors

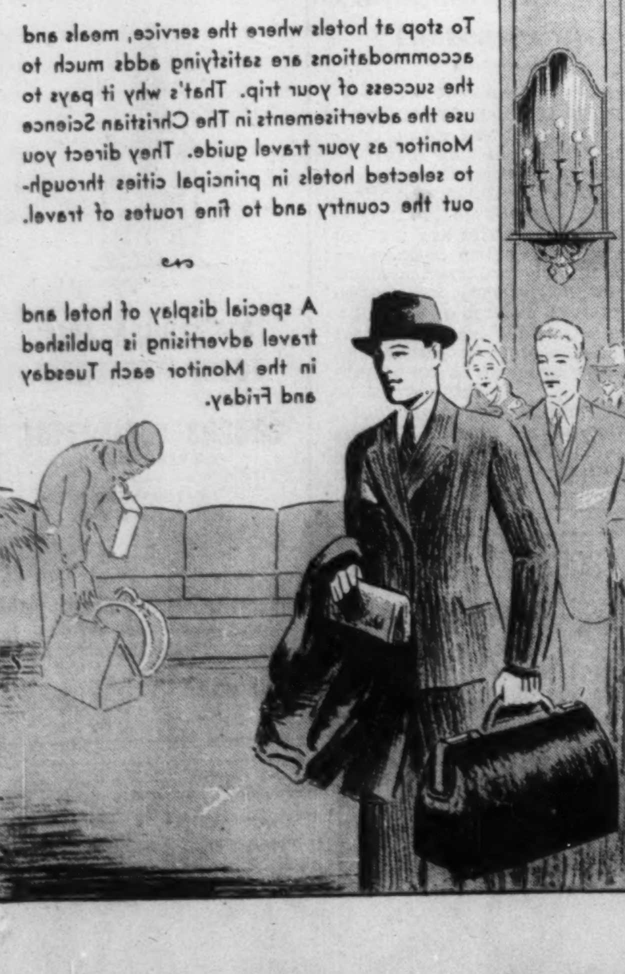
Upon request we shall gladly send full information.

Coldren Knitting Mills
SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, PA.

CHILDREN LIKE
REVELATION
TOOTH POWDER

This safe, scientific tooth powder was perfected twenty-eight years ago by August E. Drucker. Used in millions of homes and recommended by more than 15,000 dentists. Two sizes: 35¢ and the 50¢ economy size.

AUGUST E. DRUCKER CO., SAN FRANCISCO




CAMPS FOR GIRLS

KOHAHNA for GIRLS
In the North Woods on Lake Michigan
Land and Water Sports, Riding, Crafts, Dramatics, Dancing, Modern equipment. 12th year. BOOKLET.
MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER
5617 Cabanne Avenue St. Louis, Mo.
Adv. only in The Christian Science Monitor.

SEA PINES
CAPE COD FOR GIRLS
Salt water beach, 100 acres of pines. Rustic, well-equipped buildings. Four age groups. Swimming, sailing, canoeing, riding. Dancing, dramatics, sketching. Craft shop. Course in Counselorship. French conversation. Tutoring if desired. Nearby Guest Building for adults. Write for booklet.
FAITH BICKFORD, Box E, Brewster, Mass.

SARGENT SUMMER CAMP
AT PETERBORO, N. H.
Outstanding camp for girls on large private lake. Superior equipment on land and water. Well-balanced recreational program. Experienced counselors. Seniors, 14-19; Intermediates, 10-13; Juniors, 5-9. Riding in fee. Counselor course. Catalog.
E. Frances Sanborn, Secretary
Everett Street, Cambridge, Mass.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

WINNWOOD
Offers a happy summer vacation to boys and girls of all ages in an atmosphere of right thinking. All the activities of a camp, including basketry, music, art, dancing, archery, hiking, riding, baseball and swimming. July 1-Aug. 30.
WINNWOOD SCHOOL, INC.
Lake Grove, Long Island, N. Y.

Camp Pondwood
For Boys and Girls, on beautiful woods lake, fifty-five miles from New York City. Cottages with modern equipment. Swimming, Land Sports, Baseball on good diamond, Crafts, Music, Nature Study. Rates reasonable. Write Ridgefield, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. Rozier Brundege, Directors.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

CAMP PINNACLE
For boys 6-18. 19th year. Teaches good sportsmanship. Right living. Modern equipment. All sports. Special Out-Post in Maine for older boys. Literature.
A. D. Thayer
Bears Trail Lyme, N. H.

MOWGLIS
on Lake Newfound
Thirty-Third Year
THE AIMS—Happiness—Fair Play—Co-operation.
BOYS—The Cubs: 7 thru 9 years.
The Pack: 10 thru 14 years.
ALCOTT FARRAR ELWELL, Director
EAST HEBRON, N. H.

MOUNTAIN TRAILS CAMP
For boys, 12 to 17. In Adirondack Mts. Near Wells, N. Y., on Sacandaga River. 300 acres surrounded by State Forests.
A real backwoods vacation on a forest farm. Camping, hiking, and forestry under supervision; manual and athletic features with discipline technique.
30 boys. Season $165.00. Write for booklet.
LAWRENCE F. FOUNTAIN, Director
- 239 North Oak Park Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois

FOREST LAKE CAMP
for BOYS 5 to 18
Warrensburg, N. Y., Near Lake George
Elevation, 2000 Feet
Adventure, romance, freedom in the heart of the Adirondacks! Boys become skilled in a variety of activities. Horseback riding—all land and water sports. 4 distinct age groups, each with a separate program. Selected adult counselors.
HAROLD T. CONFER, Director
300 East Dean Street Freeport, N. Y.
Adv. only in The Christian Science Monitor

Leelanau For Boys
15th season
An individual Boy building camp. Unique location and equipment. All land and water sports including regulation size gymnasium, football and baseball fields. Thirty-two foot motor boat. Sailboats. Horseback riding. Tutoring optional. Boys may earn part of tuition. Booklet. William Beals, Director, Glen Arbor, Michigan.
Leelanau advertises ONLY in The Christian Science Monitor.

## General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

**INDEXING**

INDEXING of Prose Works, Bibles, Textbook Concordances and all books of reference; also gold lettering. D. T. S. DENISON, 111 E. 34th Street, New York City.

**OLD GOLD AND SILVER**

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & Co., 142 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

**REAL ESTATE**

RYE, N. Y.—Action imperative! Mortgagee offers valuable corner—300x188—8 room, 3 bath house, good condition, for $10,500; a $2000 sacrifice on mortgage investment. SUZANNE GEDNEY, 19 Purchase St., Rye, N. Y.; tel. Rye 611.

## Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

**APARTMENTS—FURNISHED**

FREEPORT, L. I., N. Y.—Attractively furnished, quiet, 1-3 room apartments, private baths, oil heat, garage; 3 minutes walk station. Phone Freeport 109-M.

**APARTMENTS TO LET**

GARDEN COURT APTS.
52 GARDEN STREET
3 and 4-room suites in quiet and shady section of Cambridge; only apartment house in restricted residential district. See JANITOR on premises or call Ken. 6150

N. Y. C., 339 East 17th St., Overlooking Park—Very quiet, 1 large studio, partly furnished; smaller rooms unfurnished.

**BEAD RESTRINGING**

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable. 35c up to 30 in. ARTHUR W. PITT, 36 West Street, Boston.

**BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS**

Many of our clients have decided to make that long delayed alteration because we have helped them bring down the cost, below their expectations. If you are considering an alteration to your business, home or church building, you, too, may expect such practical aid, estimates of cost, and layouts from WILDMAN & NEWMAN without obligation. May we call to help you?
WILDMAN & NEWMAN, INC.
33 WEST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK
Pennsylvania 6-7383-4

**CLEANING AND DYEING**

YVETTE BLEECHER
CLEANERS and DYERS
Competent Tailoring Department
Altering and Repairing
30 E. 10th St., New York City STuyvesant 9-8802

**FURNITURE**

GEORGE'S, 105 W. 51st St., New York City
Are Now Selling
THE BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS REMOVED FROM THE ESTATE of EDWARD DEAN ADAMS in Rumson, New Jersey
This Sale warrants your attendance.
Free Suburban Delivery
George's, 105 W. 51st St., nr. 6th Ave., N.Y.C.

LLOYDS buys and sells the contents of wealthy homes, bankrupt interior decorator's stocks, etc.; large selection of fine furniture, rugs, SUITABLE BETTER TYPE COUNTRY and city homes; new SIMMONS bedding and studio beds at special low prices.
LLOYDS, 339 EAST 60TH ST., N. Y. C.

**FURNITURE WANTED**

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5873

**GIFT SHOPS**

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EDNA BROUGHTON WALTON
MAYFLOWER SHOP—8 Newkirk Plaza
DRESSES—GAGE HATS—UNDIES—GIFTS

**HOMES WITH ATTENTION**

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Newly decorated room and board for one in need of care. Telephone Garfield 0631

**HOUSES FOR SALE**

NEEDHAM, MASS. Spacious, well arranged, five-room bungalow; fireplace; garage; price $4500. Nee. 0111, Eves. 0870.

**MILLINERY**

ROSLYN SHOPPE
Brooklyn, N. Y., 620 Nostrand Ave., between Pacific and Dean Sts., near First Church.
Sale — Regular $2.98 and $3.98 values at ........ $1.75

**MOVING AND STORAGE**

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE; storage household goods; private rooms; household removals; packing; shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312. New York City

**OFFICES TO LET**

NEW YORK CITY—Three mornings; practitioner's office; reasonable. Call afternoons except Saturdays. 380 Madison Ave., Suite 1012.

N. Y. C., 302 West 40th—Small private office, $37.50, up; also larger units and desk space. Agent on premises.

**OLD GOLD AND SILVER**

CASH Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Plated Jewelry, Gov. Lic. BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE, 100 Boylston St., Boston.

HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD GOLD
HALPER'S 181 MASS. AVE., BOSTON

**ORGAN TUNING**

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired
HENRY LEHR
27 years experience serving Greater New York
6551 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Juniper 5-7781

**PAYING GUESTS**

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

**REAL ESTATE**

MADISON, N. J.—For sale, stucco semi-bungalow, 8 rooms, 2 baths, screened-in porch, garage, beautiful shade trees; price attractive. A. M. WALLING, 12 Forest Rd. Tel. Madison 6-1972-W.

**ROOMS TO LET**

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Avenue, opposite The Mother Church—Warm, comfortable rooms, running water, elevator; very desirable, garage. MRS. GIFFORD, Com. 7862.

BOSTON—The Ilkley, 176 Huntington Ave., near The Mother Church—Desirable rooms, running water, elevator, garage. MRS. SHARPE. Com. 6129.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Two rooms and bath; plenty of air and sunshine; refined business people preferred; references. ASP. 1400. Call between 6 and 7 p. m.

N. Y. C., 3032 Broadway (Apt. 4-B)—Very attractive rooms, kitchenettes, elevator, showers, running water; transients; $5-$8. End. 2-3713.

N. Y. C., 313 West 13th—Large, comfortably furnished, sunny, water, near bath, $7.00; small $4.50; subway. Telephone Chelsea 3-3833.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Furnished housekeeping rooms, quiet home. Telephone White Plains 5336-R.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR — Books opened, bookkeeping arrangements, financial statements. Write Box L-8, Suite 3340, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ELEVATOR mechanic or supt. apt. house, loft building; painting, plumbing, carpentry, etc.; married. Write Box X-10, Suite 3340, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

## Local Classified

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

TRAINED ATTENDANT for child, infant or adult needing special attention. BUCHARDT, 408 East 15th Street, New York City. Tel. Algonquin 4-4339.

**TYPEWRITERS**

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented, Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 16 Boylston St., Boston

**UPHOLSTERERS**

UPHOLSTERING FURNITURE REPAIRING MATTRESSES REMADE Charles E. Butler Co., 84 Queensbury St., Boston

**WANTED TO BUY**

Furniture for Cash. No lot too large. China and Bric-a-Brac Bought. Estates appraised. BARTON LEONARD CO., 61 Church St., Boston. Tel. LIBerty 8018.

## CONNECTICUT

### BRIDGEPORT

Announcing New and Enlarged Boys' and Girls' Shop
All New Spring Merchandise
MEIGS

Custom-Made Corsetting at a Ready-Made Price. Larger Women's Corsets in 4 special figure types.
New Nemo-Flex "51" Combinations, $5
HOWLAND'S

HENRY C. REID & SON
JEWELERS
1134 BROAD STREET

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts — Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes — Christmas Club
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

Gowns Suits Furs of the Better Kind
THOMPSON'S

DISTINCTIVE PRINTING
The Sherwood-Morgan Co.
856 Broad Street Phone 4-2659

FOSTER-BESSE
27 Stores
HEEL HUGGER SHOES for Women—at our new price of $3.95
Brown and Black Styles
White Sport Shoes
956 MAIN ST., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

### GREENWICH

E. M. KEENAN
Successor to S. R. Greenberger
JEWELER SILVERSMITH
Old Gold Bought
Estimates comparison adjusted
271 GREENWICH AVE., Greenwich, Conn.

B. FRANK FINNEY, Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
PRESIDENT
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

GENERAL ELECTRIC
All-Steel Refrigerators
The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
162-264 GREENWICH AVENUE Tel. 932

Spring
"Footwear for Every Occasion"
FAVORITE SHOE STORE
82 Greenwich Ave., GREENWICH, CONN.

### HARTFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Telephone: 2-5616, 1 to 4 Daily, Except Saturday
Look for Connecticut display advertising in the News Section.

BRAN MUFFINS
20c a dozen
Beroth Bread Shops
559 MAIN ST. 1123 MAIN ST.
536 ASYLUM STREET

SPECIAL—but not reduced!
THE WORLD WIDE Illustrated ENCYCLOPEDIA
8 volumes in 2 for $5.98 per set.
4882 pages covering 50,000 subjects.
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET

Sale of
STEARNS & FOSTER INNERSPRING MATTRESSES
$19.50
WATKINS BROTHERS, Inc.
241 ASYLUM STREET

## CONNECTICUT

### HARTFORD (Continued)

Cameras and Supplies
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
OPTICIANS
853 MAIN STREET

Buy RUMFORD Baking Powder
BAKES-ALL
Important for Good Cooking
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

Hatch & North Coal Co.
COAL—OIL—COKE
(Hazle Brook Coal) Koppers Coke
Delco Oil Burner
126 Main Street Phone 2-1632

E. C. WEBB'S SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
25 STATE ST.
PHONE 6-5355

### MERIDEN

W. G. SCHWINK
MILK and CREAM
Pasteurized or Raw
Also VITAMIN D MILK
PHONE 1661

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1903

### MIDDLETOWN

We invite you to see our New Spring Clothes for Dad and Son
R. M. Camp & Co.
412-416 Main Street Phone 248

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

Middletown Fish Market
99 CENTER STREET Phone 3020

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL CO.
Anthracite Coal
Bituminous Coal
Koppers Coke
The Electric Furnace-Man
319 MAIN STREET PHONE 15-W

### NEW BRITAIN

JAMES A. SPINETTA
Meats, Groceries and Sea Foods
Fruits and Vegetables
Out of Their Season
Sales each week in
ELIZABETH PARK Brand Goods
"Nation-Wide" Groceries
PH. 6300 437-439 WEST MAIN STREET

### NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 6-2318, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE. 3-4 daily except Saturdays
Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section.

Flowers and Plants from Our Own Greenhouses at Westerly, R. I.
MUNRO'S
THE HOUSE OF FLOWERS
970 CHAPEL STREET TEL. 7-4684

Ann Allen Gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.)

M. H. Kebabian, Inc.
IMPORTERS
ORIENTAL RUGS
Repairing and Washing Domestics
9x12, $3.50
Orientals at 6c a square foot
Rugs Stored
5-0746 71 ELM STREET

EDW. P. JUDD CO.
BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS
183 ORANGE STREET
6-2709
The books reviewed on the Monitor Book Page will be found on our shelves

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
67 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2634, 2-1374

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 CHAPEL STREET, Corner Temple

## CONNECTICUT

### NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
136 TEMPLE ST.

WALK-OVER SHOES for Men and Women
A complete assortment of Main Spring Arch Shoes always in stock.
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET

JEWELERS
HIGH GRADE WATCHES and REPAIRS
BERGER and LUNDBERG
119 Temple St., Second Floor
Phone 8-7626

### NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
Safe Deposit Boxes

### NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

ANNUITIES
Provide Yourself A Guaranteed Income for Life
Life Insurance Service
Orin E. Carpenter
50 Church St., N. Y. City — Wilton, Conn.
Cortlandt 7-2800 — Wilton 113

### STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. 100 PROSPECT ST. 3-1939. 12 to 5 p. m. daily.
Look for the Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section.

THE SPELLCO PAINT CO.
PAINTS—WALL PAPER—GLASS
Distributors of
WALLHIDE - FLORHIDE - WATERSPAR
454 MAIN STREET TEL. 3-4393

ALPACUNA—TOP COAT
World's greatest combination of warmth, wear and light weight.
$35.00
Exclusive Agency
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
361 MAIN STREET

Opening of
MILLER'S FOUR-IN-ONE-SHOP
35 ATLANTIC STREET
SATURDAY, MARCH 16TH
Formerly of The C. O. Miller Co.
DRAPERIES—UPHOLSTERING
SHADES—FLOOR COVERINGS
TEL. 4-6355

Checking Accounts
Savings Accounts
Trust Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
The Fidelity Title & Trust Co.
129 ATLANTIC STREET

Featuring the
ZOTOS Machineless Permanent Wave $10.00
JAMAL Machineless Permanent Wave $8.50
The Patterson Beauty Salon

### WATERBURY

NEW GLOVES FOR SPRING
Every New Novelty Shown Here in
"PERRINS" Fine French Kid Gloves
"KISLAV" Washable Doeskin Gloves
"VAN RAALTE" Chamoisette Gloves
"KAYSER'S" Fabric Gloves
Here is a wonderful assortment of the Best Gloves made by the World's Best Makers.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
40-42 NORTH MAIN STREET
WATERBURY CONNECTICUT

Birdseye Frosted Foods
We carry a full line of Fruits, Vegetables, Fish Fillets, Steaks, Chops and Poultry, including Ducks, Chickens and Turkeys.
Try the poultry—it's exceptionally fine.
HEWITT GROCERY CO.
33 CENTER STREET DIAL 3-2186

ZORIC DRY CLEANING PROCESS
PERRY'S, Inc.
PHONE 3-3161

We are presenting Women's Frankly Frocks, $1.98 each
Sanforized-Shrunk
Smart New Spring Models in Sizes 14 to 50
The Miller & Peck Co.

Howland-Hughes
Celebrates
45th Anniversary
This Month With Series of Special Events

How to Find the Local Dealer
can often obtain the name of a local dealer by consulting the Monitor advertisements of retail stores in your city.

## MARYLAND

### BALTIMORE

Now Ready with a Lovely Collection of Smart Apparel for Spring
Miller Brothers
IMPORTERS 1110 N. CHARLES ST.

G. W. WAGNER
Proprietor
Fidelity Barber Shop
1425 FIDELITY BUILDING

## NEW YORK

### ALBANY

JOHN G. MYERS CO.
For a More Beautiful Home This Spring!
New CURTAINS $1.98 pair
All the newest types and styles for every room in your home.
- Dotted Marquisette, 50 inches wide, 2 yards long. Ivory and Ecru.
- Tailored curtains in fine marquisette, new rough weave nets, 50 inches wide, 2 yards long.
- Crisp organdies with Priscilla valance and dainty fluted ruffles. In White, Natural and lovely Pastel Shades.

CURTAINS—THIRD FLOOR

We Invite you to Visit Our Newly Arranged and Decorated RUG and FLOOR COVERING Department
On the Third Floor
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

The Sherwin-Williams Company
Paint Headquarters
BROADWAY AT MAIDEN LANE
CENTRAL AVE. AT QUAIL ST.
Tel. 4-4163

Boyce & Milwain
66 and 68 STATE STREET
TOP COATS, $25 to $75
SPRING HATS, $3.50 to $10

GRACE & MERIT
21 NORTH PEARL ST.
MILLINERY
Style—Thrift
Prices from $1 to $10

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators—Whitney Baby Carriages
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

### BINGHAMTON

CAPES or JACKETS
Take your choice this spring
Either is Smart
Either is Correct
in the new tailored fabrics.
You'll be delighted with one of these new suits at the very moderate price 16.95
at McLEAN'S

Barnes Flower Shop Inc.
Flowers Worthy of Your Sending
Chenango St. BINGHAMTON Phone 2-4045 — 305 E. Jefferson St. SYRACUSE Phone 2-8389

PRESENTING
The most beautiful display of EASTER FOOTWEAR we have ever assembled in this vicinity.
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET DIAL 4-2814

### BRONXVILLE

D. Struss, Inc.
Fancy Groceries
Delicatessen, Fruits, Vegetables
86 PONDFIELD ROAD
Tel. 8680-8681

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

Spencer's Sportswear
Exclusive Styles in Knitted Dresses and Suits
Boucle Chenille and Chalkell Yarns
Moderately priced.
69 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0837

FOX'S GLACIER-MINTS
Edgar S. Bellis Pharmacy
Prompt, Efficient Service
116 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 1073

Linoleum Coating
STAMINITE
The superior treatment for your floors. Transparent, Durable.
THOMAS T. HARVEY, Agent
134 Murray Ave., Larchmont. Tel. 2330

Thatcher Motors, Inc.
54 Palmer Ave. Tel. 3362—3363
Authorized Dodge and Plymouth Dealers
Service, 281 White Plains Post Rd.
TEL. TUCKAHOE 3454

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

## NEW YORK

### BRONXVILLE (Continued)

COAL WOOD OIL
GRAMATAN
Masons' and Builders' Supplies
Gramatan Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
18 Kraft Avenue Tel. 2090

Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3393

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TELEPHONE 0310

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 Pondfield Road
Tel. 6360-6361

### BROOKLYN

See New York City

### BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Grant 1421, 10 to 2 daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke
A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. O. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
111 MARION STREET
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

GRANT CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO. 3365
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

Dustless Full-Burning
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE
SPAULDING, HEDSTROM & SPAULDING CORP.
15 E. Genesee St. Cleveland 7900

SAMPLE FROCKS
Individual—Inexpensive
MATHEIS
308-A BRISBANE BUILDING
OVER KLEINHANS

JOHN PUEHN
MEATS
A Complete Line of Choice Meats, Fish and Fancy Poultry
Pride Brand Poultry
(WE DELIVER)
331 Parkridge Ave. Phone University 8480

WIESE, Florist
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

Make Your Selection in the Privacy of Your Home
Madge A. Keenan
LINGERIE designed to bring about the smooth, flowing lines which characterize the fashionable figure . . . Fine Hosiery too.
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